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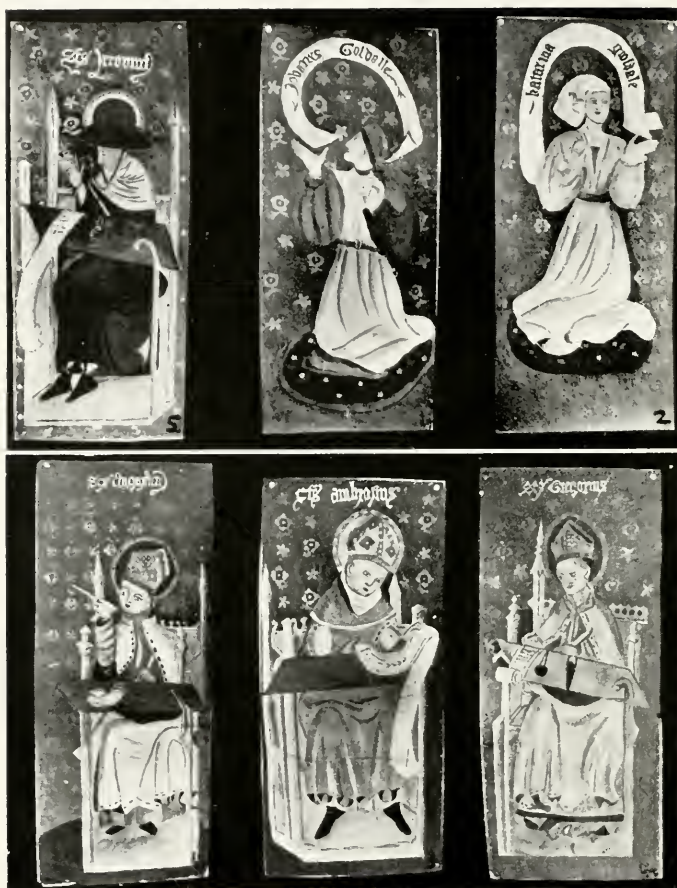
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Panels of the Pulpit in Burnham Morton Church.

*Published under the auspices of the Norfolk and
Norwich Archaeological Society.*

The
Churches of Norfolk

Hundred of Brothercross

BY

T. HUGH BRYANT

*Author of "The Churches of Suffolk," (2 vols.). "Notes on
Berkshire Churches." "John Schorne." "Walsingham Wells," &c.*

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My thanks are due to the various clergymen in this Hundred for kindly correcting the proofs, and, in some cases, for obtaining photographs of their Churches, etc. To the Rev. T. F. Falkner, D.S.O., M.A., I am especially indebted for revising all the articles on the Burnhams, and for lending me copious extracts from various sources.

T. HUGH BRYANT.

"Riverside,"

Grove Park Road, Chiswick, W.,

December, 1913.

Burnham - 7.50
Letcham



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ILLUSTRATIONS.

BURNHAM DEEPDALE CHURCH—From a photograph taken by
W. Clamp, of Burnham Market.

„ NORTON CHURCH—Do. W. Clamp.

„ „ „ PULPIT PANELS—Do. H. A.
Falkner, Esq.

* „ „ GATEWAY OF CARMELITE FRIARY—Do. W.
Clamp.

„ OVERY CHURCH—Do. A. Roy, of Burnham Market.

„ SUTTON CHURCH—Do. A. Roy.

„ THORPE CHURCH—Do. A. Roy.

„ ULPH CHURCH—Do. T. W. Acock, of Burnham
Market.

„ WESTGATE CHURCH—Do. W. Clamp.

NORTH CREAKE CHURCH—Do. Rev. Canon H. J. L. Arnold,
M.A.

RUINS OF CREAKE ABBEY—Do. Rev. Canon H. J. L. Arnold,
M.A.

SOUTH CREAKE CHURCH—Do. S. Cartwright, of S. Creake.

WATERDEN CHURCH—Do. W. Clamp.

* *The Title of Illustration, p. 21, should read " Friary "*
not " Priory. "

The Hundred of Brothercross.

THE Hundred of Brothercross, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from N. to S., and 5 miles wide, is one of the smallest divisions of the county. It is bounded on the E. by the Hundred of North Greenhoe, on the W. by that of Smithdon, on the S. by Gallow, and on the N. is terminated by an insulated ridge of sand hills called the Scald Heads, which borders on the North Sea. It now consists of the following parishes:—Burnham Deepdale, Burnham Norton, Burnham Overy, Burnham Sutton with Burnham Ulph (formerly separate), Burnham Thorpe, Burnham Westgate or Market, North Creake, South Creake, and Waterden. The total area is 20127·034 acres of land, 44·836 of water, 831·270 of salt-marsh, 1416·322 of foreshore, and 44·642 of tidal water. Rateable value in 1854 £25,876, in 1891 £19,339, and, in 1911, at £19,652. There was a population of 4,921 in 1851, 4,614 in 1881, 3,633 in 1891, 3,549 in 1901, and, in 1911, there were 3,632 inhabitants. The nine parishes in this Hundred, and 17 in that of Gallow, constitute the Deanery of Burnham.

The Hundreds of Gallow and Brothercross were possessed by the Crown till the reign of Henry I., when that monarch gave them to William, Earl Warren and Surrey, to be held of the Castle of Norwich, paying 2 marks *p.a.* Blomefield says these Hundreds were strangely intermixed, many that were then in Brothercross now being in Gallow, etc.

In an Ordinance for Watches along the Coast in 1291, it says "Also let one watch be made in the Hundred of Gallow by four men, because the said Hundred adjoins the sea from Deepdale to Holkham by eight leagues, and the Hundred of Brothercross associates itself to the said Hundred, to contribute towards making the watches," etc. From this it appears the Hundreds of Brothercross and Gallow were differently located in mediæval times, which accounts for Blomefield's statement.—Gallow Hill is opposite the Rectory of Burnham Westgate, so the parish must have been partly in Gallow Hundred, which derived its name from this hill.

In 1251, Henry III. directed his writ to the sheriff of the county, reciting, that whereas by inquisition it was found that the lands of John, Earl Warren, *et nova terra*, were always free in the time of William, Earl Warren, his father, and his ancestors, of the common amerçiements of the county; and of murder, when it happened out of any of those lands which he possessed; but that the *iters* of the justices, the King had amerçiements of all pleas there moved of all the Earl's lands, as well new, as all other lands belonging to him; and, if any murder happened on any of those lands, then they were not quit thereof, etc. Therefore, the King ordered that the Earl should have all the liberties and quittances, which his father had enjoyed. In 1262, the Earl Warren paid 2 marks *p.a.* to the King for them, and they were then worth £20 a year.

In 1311, John, Earl Warren, claimed a right to all whales cast on the shores in this part of the county, and, in 1319, conveyed these Hundreds, by fine, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; and Henry, Duke of Lancaster, died possessed of the same in 1352, which afterwards reverted to the Earls Warren, for John, died lord in 1368.

Blaunch, younger daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont, married John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Duke of Lancaster, 4th son of Edward III., and the said John of

Gaunt, was lord in right of his wife, who inherited them, and to whom Edward III. granted many royal privileges therein. They descended to his son, Henry, as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, who afterwards became King, and, in 1404, had a sheriff's turn, held by the high steward of his Duchy, at Fakenham Dam. This Hundred remained in the Duchy of Lancaster until Edward IV., on Nov. 4th, 1461, by Act of Parliament, on the attainder of Henry VI., incorporated the aforesaid Duchy with the Crown, and afterwards settled it on Elizabeth, his Queen, for life; who, on Nov. 24th, 1468, demised to John Wode, armiger, the Hundreds of Gallow, Brothercross, and North Greenhoe, for three years, with all the leets, courts, sheriff's aids, wrecks, weifs, strays, etc.; licenses of concord, royal liberties, free customs, writs, felons' goods, deodands, etc. Subsequently, Henry VII. separated these Hundreds from the Crown, and made them part of the Duchy of Lancaster, as belonging to the Crown.

The Hundred of Brothercross, and others, were let for £14 *p.a.*, in 1623, when Jeremiah Alexander was receiver of the rents for the Earl of Arundel.

The Hundred Court, which was held at Fakenham Dam in 1404, was, in 1561 and 1568, held at Longfield Stone, but in which parish is not mentioned.

Brothercross is written "Brodecros," "Brodercros," "Brodescros," and "Broscros" in the Domesday Book. The prefix is Broder, or Brodor, a personal name of frequent occurrence in the Sagas and other Northern writings. Cross is the Icel. Kross, Anglo-Saxon Cruce, a cross, which was situated at the ford over the river at Burnham, near St. Clement's Church,

St. Andrew's, Burnham.

THE Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, long since destroyed, probably stood not far from the mill on the right hand side of the "highway from St. Andrew's to St. Clement's Church." A house at the E. end of Burnham Market is now called "St. Andrew's," and was probably in St. Andrew's parish. After it was consolidated with St. Clement's, by the Prior and Convent of Walsingham (to whom both belonged), it was allowed to fall into ruin, to save the expense of reparation.

Blomefield says the Manors of Raynham, or Lexham, in Burnham Westgate, extended here.

THE ADVOWSON.

This living was divided into four portions; the Prior of Walsingham was patron of three moieties, and the Prior of Petreston of the other. It was valued, in 1254, at 20s., but is not mentioned in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, *circa* 1291. The Rector had a house and 20 acres of glebe. It paid neither Procurations nor Synodals; Peter's Pence 3½d.—Two parts of the Church were given to Walsingham Priory by Robert de Briseworth.

The living was consolidated with Burnham St. Clement's, in 1421.

The following have been Rectors :—

- 1309 William de Elmham—by the Prior and Convent of Walsingham.
 1314 Robert, son of Adam Michel de South Elmham—do.
 1349 John de Hoo—do.
 1398 Richard Gode—do.
 1400 John Clerk—do.
 14— Edmund Batayl (died)—do.
 1447 Robert Salle (to St. Clement's and St. Andrew's, Burnham)—do.

(For further notes, see under St. Clement's, Burnham Overy, and Addenda).

St. Mary the Virgin, Burnham Deepdale.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BURNHAM Deepdale is a parish and small village, near the North Sea, situate on rising ground above the salt marshes, and sheltered on the S. by a range of well-wooded hills. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Burnham Market, or Westgate, and 34 from Norwich, in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. The parish has an area of 997'133 acres of land, 10'463 of water, 40'416 of saltmarsh, and 26'520 of foreshore, mostly belonging to the Trustees of the late Henry Blyth, who are lords of the manor, and patrons of the living. In 1845, 630 acres were returned as arable land, 55 woodland, and the rest marsh, for which an Act was obtained in 1821 for draining, embanking, and improving about 700 acres of salt marshes and waste land here, and in Burnham Norton and Overy, whereby about 250 acres have been enclosed by a wall about 70 feet broad at the base, and 10 feet high, to protect it from the sea, which regularly, at spring tides, flowed over the whole level of the marsh. The soil is principally light, subsoil gravel and chalk. Value of Real Property in 1815 £808, in 1843 £1,400. Rateable value in 1856 £1,441, in 1874 £1,486, in 1882 £1,472, in 1889 £1,105, in 1899 £847, in 1907 £822, and, in 1911 £820. The Parish Rates, in 1803, were 3s. 6d. in the £, and realised £61 7s. 3d. The County Rate, including Police, in 1883, was £28 13s. 6d. Poor Rate, in 1856, 2s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £.

In 1334, "Depedale" was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £2 5s. ; 8s. 4d. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious. The Poll Tax, in 1666, amounted to £6 10s. (This was at the rate of 1s. a head, and £5 extra for an esquire. It was "to enable his Majesty to enter into an actual warr against the French King, and for prohibiting several French comodities." The number of Hearths and Stoves taxed in the parish in 1672 was 29.

There was a population of 142 in 1801, 89 in 1811, 113 in 1821, 95 in 1831, 109 in 1841, 112 in 1851 (21 houses), 81 in 1861, 103 in 1871, 96 in 1881, 94 in 1891, 82 in 1901, and, in 1911, there were 80 inhabitants. The children attend the Public Elementary School, erected in 1874, and enlarged in 1897 to hold 84. A small school was built by the Rev. E. G. Blyth, Rector, in 1844. The parish had the right of sending four boys to the Free School at Brancaster.—Not far from here is an earthwork called "Bloodgate," said to be the scene of a battle between the Saxons and Danes.

In the Visitation of Norfolk, in 1664, the family of Taylour, of Deepdale, is mentioned.

Burnham Deepdale is written "Bruneham" and "Depe-dala" in the Domesday Book. Munford says the prefix is the Anglo-Saxon Burne, a stream; all the Burnhams are near streams. Ham is the Anglo-Saxon Ham, Dan. Hiem, Swed. Hem, a home, a village. Deepdale is the A.S. Deop, deep, and Dæl, a valley or dale. Parkin says, also called Deepden, which has the same meaning.—Bruni and Björn are Norsk, and Bruhn Danish personal names; Beorning is an Anglo-Saxon family name. Dybdale is the name of an existing village in Denmark.

For references in Mr. J. C. Tingey's Calendar of Deeds enrolled within the County of Norfolk in the Shirehall, Norwich, see under Burnham Norton.

MANORIAL NOTES.

The Domesday Book says—Land of St. Benet of “Ramescio” (Ramsey). Hundred of “Brodescros” (Brothercross). In “Bruncham” St. Benet held in the time of King Edward (the Confessor) one freeman with half a carucate of land. Always 18 bordars. Then (Confessor’s time) half a plough-team, now (the Survey) nothing. Always two plough-teams amongst the tenants. Always valued at 10s. This is held by Roger Bigot of the Abbot.

Land of Roger Bigot. Hundred of “Brodercros.” In “Depedala” one freeman with half a carucate of land is held by the same (Turstin, son of Wido-Guy). Always three bordars. Always one plough-team. Then valued at 20s., now 10s.

BRANCASTER HALL MANOR.

The principal Manor was given by Wulgiva, wife of Ailwin, Duke of the East Angles, with Brancaster, etc., to the Abbot of Ramsey, on his founding that monastery in 969, and King Edgar, and Edward the Confessor confirmed the grant, with many privileges, *viz.*, wreck at sea, assize of bread and beer, gallows, and weyf and stray.

Reinald, or Reginald, Abbot of Ramsey, by deed, *sans* date (*temp.* Henry I.), granted to Boseline and Alfnia, his wife, the land of Ulf in Depedene (Deepdale) on condition they became the Abbot’s liege people.

Herbert de Brancestre held it of the Abbot in 1250, and was succeeded by his son Ralph. The bailiff of the Abbot, about this time, took a penny toll of every cart or carriage coming to or from Depedale. Thomas de Brancestre held a quarter of a Knight’s fee here *temp.* Henry III. In 1275, Adam de Brancastre was lord, and another Adam held the Manor, in 1347, which is said to have been once held by Thomas de Brancastre, and a Thomas de Brancastre held it in 1402.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, it passed to the Crown, and Henry VIII., on May 5th, 1546, granted to Sir Richard Southwell, the Manor of Brancaster Hall, with a portion of the tithes, belonging to Ramsey Abbey, in exchange for the Manor of Haynford, etc.; and, in 1577, Thomas Southwell, of Horsham St. Faith's, covenanted with Catherine Audley, his sister, and Robert, her son, in things relating to this Manor. Henry Southwell, son of Sir Richard, appears as lord in 1615; afterwards the Manor passed as Deepdale Manor.

DEPEDALE, OR DEEPDALE MANOR.

This was the part held by Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of Norfolk, at the Domesday Survey, and valued at 10s. Ralph de Depedale, in 1250, passed, by fine, lands here to Odo, son of Ede de Depedale; and, in 1263, Roger de Toftes was petent in a fine, and Henry, son of William de Depedale, tenent, of one carucate of land here, and in Burnham, with all homages, rents, wards, etc., granted to Roger and his heirs, paying to Henry £7 *p.a.* for life. This Roger held a quarter of a Knight's fee here; and, in 1269, the Abbot of Ramsey recovered a free tenement against Henry de Depedale, and Roger de Toftes, of which they had unjustly disseized him, the Abbey having been possessed of the same for 100 years past, by the gift of the ancestors of Roger de Toftes.

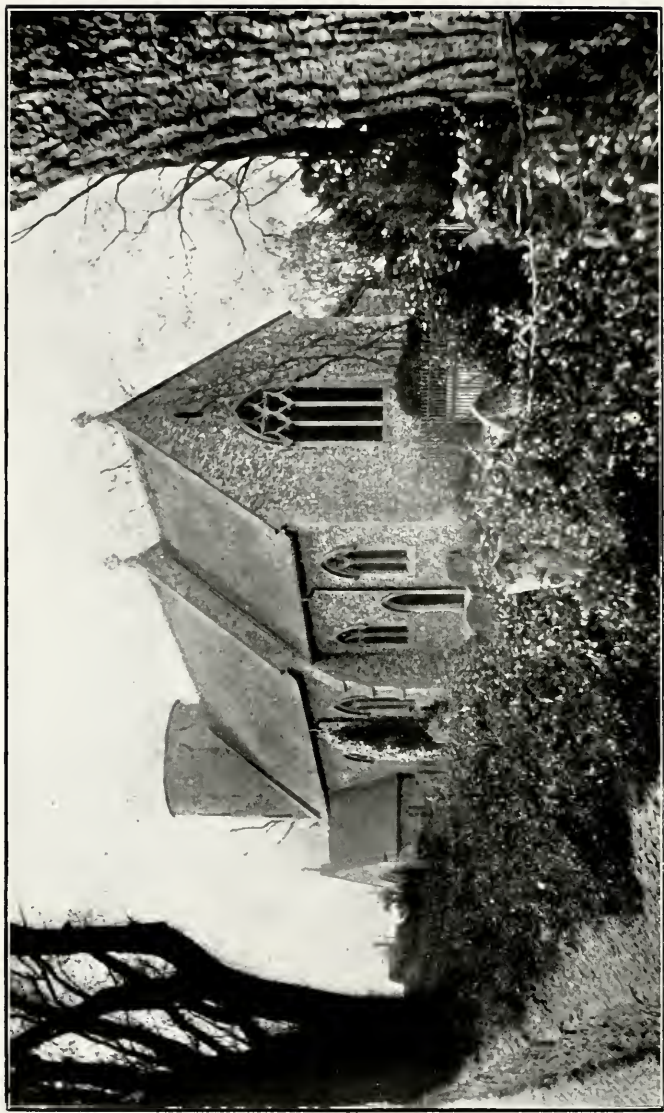
In 1287, Roger de Toftes claimed free warren in his demesnes here, and settled this Manor on Richard de Toftes by fine in 1305, who, in 1324, held it by the service of a quarter of a Knight's fee of Sir John de Thorp. This Richard settled, by fine, on Thomas de Chamberlayne and Elizabeth, his wife, in tail, this lordship, with 200 acres of land, 100 of marsh, and 40s. rents, here, and in Burnham Sutton, Westgate, Norton, Ulp, etc. In 1329, Roger de Ormesby and Alice, his wife, held it in dower, and Thomas de Chamberlayne held it by the service of a quarter of a fee

in 1347. Blomefield says, after this, John, son of Simon Chamberlayn, and the daughters of the said Simon, conveyed it to John Leche, of Egmere, clerk.

The Manor was conveyed by Sir John de Vernon and Catherine, his wife, to Sir Ralph de Pooley, Robert Aleyn, of Stokesby, and Symon de Bermere, by fine, with two carucates of land, 100 acres of marsh, and 9s. rent here and elsewhere, settled on Sir Ralph and his heirs; and John de Holcham, by Will, proved Oct. 23rd, 1385, died possessed of it. Thomas Charles, arm., and Alice, his wife, passed it by fine, in 1436, to George Holkham, with 200 acres of land, 200 of marsh, and 40s. rent, here, and in Burnham Norton, Westgate, Sutton, Ulp, and Brancaster. In 1467, Thomas Shouldham, arm., by Will, dated that year, left it to Margaret, his wife, for life, alterwards to be sold (Reg. Betyns, Norw. 137). In 1542, John Fincham died lord, and William Fincham, his grandson, held it at his death in 1572. It was afterwards in the possession of Charles Cornwallis, son of Sir Thomas, of Brome Hall, Suffolk, who married the sister and heir of William Fincham.

A fine was levied in 1616, between Henry Davy and Christopher Hyrne, plaintiffs, and Henry Southwell, of the Manors of Burnham Depedale, Brancaster, Helmingham and Morton, 20 messuages, 20 tofts, one windmill, 5 dove-houses, 20 gardens, 1000 acres of heath, 10 of alder, 40s. rent, a free fishery, liberty of two fold-courses, etc. In 1617, Sir Henry Southwell, Kt., Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, claimed the rents of the Manor of Depedale, retained from him by Sir Charles Cornwaleys, or Cornwallis.

The Manor was subsequently purchased by Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor of London, in 1598, and John Soame, arm., was lord in 1656. John Kettle held the same in 1640, which year he granted the Manor of Burnham Depdale to Dousany Southwell, Esq. The next holder was John Harris, who was lord and patron in 1686. Elizabeth Money held the



Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Burnham Deepdale.

Manor in 1749, Catherine Henley, widow, of Docking, in 1766, and, in 1811, it belonged to Thomas Bolton. Shortly afterwards the Manor and advowson passed to Henry Blyth, Esq., whose representatives are the present lords and patrons.

In 1307, Sir John de Thorp and his parceners, held in Creyk, Depedale, Quarles, etc., 13 Knights' fees of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

The leet payable to the lord of the Hundred was 2s. 1d.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a much-restored building of flint and freestone, consisting of chancel, nave of three bays, both late Early English, modern N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower of Norman construction, containing one bell, which bears the following inscription:—“† AVE. MARIA. GRATIA. PLENA. DNSNIMVS. T^hCV. MD^{lxxv}ERBY.” (on the crown are three crowned heads; cast by one Derby).

The principal item of interest in the building is the Norman font of Barnack stone, which bears on three of its sides, enclosed in round-headed panels, scenes from the agricultural and domestic life of villagers of the 11th century, during 12 months of the year. The fourth side, once against the wall, is simply carved with trees and foliage. The font is 2 feet 5 inches square, and stands on shafts, two of which are modern, having been made according to drawings found in MS. book belonging to Mr. Crowe, which book was purchased at an auction sale in London by the late Rector. One pillar was found in the Hall grounds of Burnham Westgate. (They are not, as generally stated, copied from those at Burnham Norton). The names of 7 months are carved in Roman capitals, about 1 inch high, but the other 5 months are not indicated. “Januarius” is represented by a man seated in a chair drinking from a horn (the festive board of Christmas and the New Year was called by

the Saxons Jöl, or Yule, and represented on the Runic Calendar by a horn filled with öl, or ale. “(F)ebruarius” is a man with hooded head, seated, warming his feet. “Martius,” a figure digging with a spade. (Aprilis), a woodman with a bill in his right hand, and a branch of tree, in full leaf, in his left. (Maius), a man with long hair, bearing a banner in a procession. “Junius,” a husbandman with weeding tool. “Julius,” a man mowing. “Au.,” a figure binding up sheaves. “Septembris” is represented by a husbandman threshing corn. (Octobris), a figure grinding with quern-stones. (Novembris), a man bringing home a log of wood. (Decembris) by four figures seated at a table, eating and drinking. The series runs backwards from sinister to dexter. The frieze round the top of the font is ornamented with interlaced foliage and lions, with their foliated tails entwined (a common feature in Norman capitals). There are also traces of fastenings for the lid, which was always kept locked, when not in use, for fear of sorcery. The font was greatly injured in 1797; some workmen, in attempting to move it from the N. aisle, broke it into two or three pieces, one of which was found built into the doorway in 1875. After the accident, the Rector (Henry Crowe) gave the remaining parts of the font to the Rev. R. Forby, of Fincham, about 1807, who placed it in his garden, where it remained until 1842, when it was returned to the Church and repaired. The base was restored in 1891, when a piece of the corner, representing August, and part of September, was reinserted, and the lower part of October recut. From an illustration by Kerrich, it appears that the scene for October has been altered, for he plainly shews a man pouring liquid into a cask through a funnel. The font now bears a carved Latin inscription, executed by Mr. Forby, which runs as follows:—

“ Ne pereat indignum perire | Ne quo turpi contaminetur usu |
 Hoc baptisterium | Artis Anglo-Saxonicæ opus | A studiosis

novitatis | Loco proprio deturbatum | Hic positum A.D. MDCCCVII. | Id saltem antiqui juris obtinet | Ut non nisi celestem aquam capiat." Other examples of Saxon Almanacs are to be found at Brooklands, Kent, on the font; and on a series of stones high up in the third stage of Calverton Church, Notts., but here only six months are represented.

The Church was restored in 1855, paved with encaustic tiles, re-pewed, new pulpit and reading desk erected, at a cost of £300. It was re-seated in oak to accommodate 225 persons, in 1898, and again restored a few years ago.

The E. window, Decorated, of three lights, is filled with stained glass, in memory of the Rev. E. G. Blyth, a late Rector; there are also four other memorial windows, one being to John and Elizabeth Overman. The windows contained several Arms in the 16th century, including those of Ralph *de Hemnall*, *Scales*, *Morley*, *Poole* impaling *Hemnall*, and *Calthorpe*, and *Hemnall*. Blomefield mentions the Arms of *Calthorpe*, impaling Gules, three cups argnt, *Argenton*, in a window.

A shield remains in a window of the aisle, bearing Argent, a saltire engrailed sable, which is repeated amidst fragments of old glass massed together, including an enamelled figure of the Trinity, the head of a female saint, etc.; these were purchased at various times and places by the late Rector.

There are tablets to the memory of members of the families of Blyth, Lane, and Rodwell. On the wall of the nave is a black marble oblong stone, bearing a crowned head, and inscription to "Mary ye wyfe of Thomas Clarke, who dyed March 4, 1704, aged 72 yeares. In memory of Thomas Clarke, gent. He died Ap. 20, 1732, aged 51 yeares."

A plain Norman doorway has been inserted in the modern N. wall.—The lower part of the tower is thicker walled than the upper; a Norman lancet remains in the W. face of the basement storey, and larger Norman ones in the belfry stage.

The Church was in a bad condition in 1820; Ladbroke's illustration shows all the windows blocked up on the N. side of the Church, also openings to a former N. aisle (pulled down in 1796), large buttresses, and an entrance through the tower at the W. end; roofs leaded. A drawing of the S. side of the Church in 1816, illustrates a priest's doorway, three single lancets in the nave, and one S. of the chancel; E. window, a two-light Early English, and a railed-in table tomb below. Kerrich says, the round tower, capped, has four windows to the cardinal points, and was once much higher, the chancel and nave being much lower than the original.

The Inventory of Church Goods in 6 Edward VI. in the Public Record Office is greatly dilapidated, and what is left is nearly washed out, but there appears to have been one bell, which was probably left by the Commissioners for the use of Divine Service.

There was formerly an image of St. Mary in the chancel (Hars. 57).

The Registers date from 1539, and are in fair preservation.

The only old Communion plate consists of a silver Chalice, probably of 17th century make, with this inscription: "The Towner of Bvrnam Debdail" (capitals). There is no date or mark. The modern plate consists of a Paten, and two small Cruets.

THE ADVOWSON.

The advowson was given, with the manor, to the Abbot and Convent of Ramsey. At the time of the Norwich Taxation, in 1254, "Depedale" was valued at 9 marks (£6), and, at the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, at 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.). In both these valuations, is the following:— "Monachi de Rameseye de decimis separatis 40s., and "Prior de Castelacre de decimis separatis, 7s." Blomefield says, out of it the Sacrist of Ramsey had a pension of one

mark, and the Prior of Wymondham a portion, valued at half a mark; the latter statement is possibly an error, for the Prior of Wymondham had a portion, of that value, in Burnham St. Albert or Ethelbert, and he is not mentioned under Burnham Depedale. It paid 7d. Peter's Pence, and the Rector had a house, and 13 acres of land. There was a controversy between William, Abbot of Ramsey, and Godfrey, the priest, concerning this Church, terminated by Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, *temp.* Henry II., Godfrey pleading that one Sir Walter de Grisiomonte presented him, but he afterwards publicly acknowledged that the right was ever to be in the Abbot, and resigned all right therein to the same.

In 1265, Simon, Bishop of Norwich, confirmed to the monks of Castleacre two parts of the demesnes of William Fitz-Henry in this township.

It appears in the King's Book (Bacon's edition) as Burnham Depedale. S. Mary. Archidiac. 6s. 8d. Episc. 1s. 10d. Valor £11 (clear value £39), and discharged of First Fruits and Tenths.

At the dissolution of the Abbey of Ramsey, the advowson passed to the Crown, and Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Richard Southwell, and, after 1615, it passed as the Manor of Deepdale, *q.v.*

The tithes were commuted, in 1844, for £250 *p.a.* The present net value is about £170, with 33 acres of glebe (a Terrier of 18th century mentions 39½ acres), and residence, erected in 1839-40, in the gift of the Trustees of the late Rev. E. K. Kerslake, and has been held since 1910 by the Rev. A. A. Lintern, B.A., B.Sc.

LIST OF THE INCUMBENTS.

The following have been Rectors :—

Circa 1280 Geoffrey—by William, Abbot, and the Convent of Ramsey.

- Circa* 1290 Godfrey—do.
 1305 John de Sautre—by the Abbot, etc., of Ramsey.
 1316 John le Moigne—do.
 1318 William de Rammesey—do.
 1324 John de Wycheford (in exchange for the
 Deanery of Ingworth)—do.
 13— William de Bladington (resigned)—do.
 1344 Nicholas Dockyng (previously Vicar of Claver-
 ing)—do.
 1349 Thomas de Tryppelowe—by the King, on the
 vacancy of the Abbey.
 1364 John Toke de Fyncham (by an exchange for
 the Deanery of Colneys. Will proved Dec.,
 1385; buried in the chancel)—by the Abbot,
 etc., of Ramsey.
 1385 Richard, son of Thomas atte Cherche (Will
 proved 1397; buried in the chancel)—do.
 1397 Peter Bakere (resigned)—do.
 1398 Richard Locksmith (resigned)—do.
 1401 John Blake de Longa Stratton—do.
 1411 Nicholas Trych, *alias* Geddyng—do.
 1424 Richard Terrour—by the Bishop, a lapse.
 1445 William Aslak (resigned)—by the Abbot, etc.,
 of Ramsey.
 1465 William Lewes—do.
 14— John Carter (resigned)—do.
 1488 William Wilby (died)—do.
 1496 Thomas Dogget (died)—do.
 1500 William Rede (resigned)—do.
 1505 Thomas Bell—do.
 1541 John Palmer (died)—by the King.

- 1549 John Gibson (deprived—formerly Canon of St. Oswald, Ebor; deprived of Rainham St. Mary, 1555)—by Sir Richard Southwell, Kt.
- 1554 Nicholas Pedder—do.
- 1578 George Page (? Gage) (died)—by Henry Gunthorp, *h.v.*
- 1603 George Burton, A.B. (also held Ringland—resigned)—by Thomas Southwell, arm.
- 1610 John Boston—by William Armiger, of North Creik.
- 1656 Robert Royston (died)—by Sir William Palmer, Kt., guardian of John Soame.
- 1671 John Scambler (resigned)—by the guardian of John Soame, arm.
- 1672 Henry Spurling (resigned)—do.
- 1686 Thomas Groome (died)—by John Harris, arm.
- 1749 Humphrey Christian—by Elizabeth Money, widow.
- 1766 Henry Crowe—by Catherine Henley, widow, of Docking.
- 1811 Henry Crowe (a second time—Chaplain to Mr. Coke)—by Thomas Bolton, Esq.
- 1816 John Howard—by Henry Blyth, gent.
- 1824 Edward Gwyn Blyth, M.A.—do.
- 1862 Edward Kerslake Kerslake, B.A. (died 1910)—by the trustees of the above.
- 1910 Albert Augustus Lintern, B.A., B.Sc.—by the trustees of the late Rev. E. K. Kerslake.

REFERENCES.

References to Burnham Deepdale are to be found in the following :—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 8.—Font at, moved from Fincham; Cotman's *Architecl. Remains*, vol. i., ser. 2, pl. 9.—Church Notes by Kerrich; Add. MSS. (B.M.), 6736, fo. 29, 38, 39, 42, 95; 6751, fo. 11-13; 6756, fo. 202-3.—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Ed. VI.; Aug. Miss. Books, Pub. Rec. Off., vol. 504, No. 203.—Royalists' possessions in; see vol. iv., p. 353 of 2nd ser. *Royalist Compn. Papers*, Pub. Rec. Off.—Arms in Church; Harl. MSS., No. 901, fo. 100.—Norfolk *Archæology*, vols. ix. to xviii. — J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii.—[Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

(For further notes see Addenda).

St. Margaret's, Burnham Norton.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BURNHAM Norton is a large parish and small village (Norton Street), situate on a gentle ascent, above the salt marshes, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. from Burnham Westgate, or Market, and 33 N.W. from Norwich, in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Arch-deaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. The parish has an area of 1681·972 acres of land, 8·199 of water, 642·634 of saltmarsh, 1121·331 of foreshore, and 29·295 of tidal water, mostly belonging to the Earl of Orford, who is lord of the manor. In 1845, 607 acres were returned as arable land, 506 pasture and meadow, and the rest woodland, saltmarsh, common, etc. The soil is rather light, subsoil chalk. The value of Real Property, in 1815, was £1,085, and, in 1843, £1,602. Rateable value in 1856 £1,533, 1874 £1,865, in 1882 £1,883, in 1889 £1,756, in 1899 £1,156, in 1907 £1,256, and, in 1911, £1,242. The Parish Rates, in 1803, were 2s. 6d. in the £, and realised £87 8s. 4d. The County Rate, including Police, in 1883, was £38 8s. 10d. The Poor Rate, in 1856, was 2s. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. for all the Burnhams, excepting Burnham Ulph.

In 1334, "Brunham Norton" was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £8 4s.; 34s. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious. The Poll Tax, in 1666, amounted to £11 9s. (This was at the rate of 1s. a

head, and £5 extra for an esquire—see under Burnham Deepdale). The number and Hearths and Stoves here in 1672 was 58.

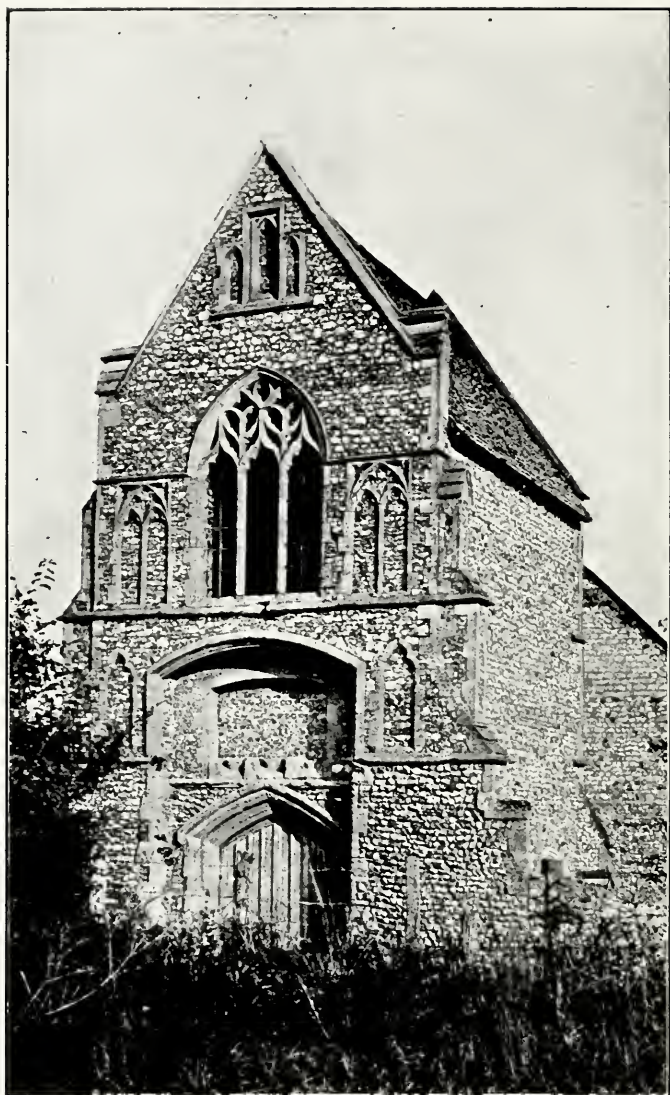
There was a population of 158 in 1801, 182 in 1811, 187 in 1821, 183 in 1831, 166 in 1841, 185 in 1851 (44 houses), 172 in 1861, 147 in 1871, 139 in 1881, 131 in 1891, 89 in 1901, and, in 1911, there were 103 inhabitants. The children attend the Public Elementary School at Burnham Westgate. There was formerly a small school in this parish, held at a cottage, which was supported by the Rector, and tenants of the principal farms.

In 1641, a petition was presented by the poor fishermen, inhabitants of Burnham Norton, Burnham Deepdale, and Burnham Onery (*sic*), Norfolk, in which they complained that William Newe and John van Hasdouke had, under cover of a patent for the inclosure of certain salt marshes, grievously oppressed the petitioners by depriving them of their common right over the marshes, impounding their cattle, and stopping up some old havens, so that their boats could not come up to their houses, whereby they were compelled to carry oysters on their backs. They prayed for relief, etc.

In the Visitation of Norfolk, in 1664, the family of Thurlow, of Burnham Norton is mentioned.

Burnham Norton, or North Town, is so called from its lying to the N. of Burnham Market, or Westgate, to which place it was a berewic, and is, therefore, not mentioned in the Domesday Book.

In Mr. J. C. Tingey's Calendar of Deeds enrolled within the County of Norfolk, in the Shirehall, Norwich, are the following:—10 April, 1566. Conveyance by William Bromfeld, of Susted, son and heir and sole executor of William Bromfelde, Esq., and Thomas Pepys, of Southcreke, gentleman, to Robert Jenyson, of Burnham Westgate, gent., ot 11 A. of marsh, called Martyndales, 1½ acres of land in Burnham Overy, a close, called Vyncent's Close, in St. Andrewe's



Gateway of Carmelite Priory, Burnham Norton.

parish, and 58 A. and a quarter of a rood of land in Burnham Norton, Westgate and Depdale.—20 Oct., 1566. Bargain and sale by William Pepys, of Yaxham, gent., to Fraunces Cobbe, of Burnham Westgate, of messuages, lands, tenements, etc., at the Staithe in Burnham Norton, and other houses in Burnham Norton, and all his lands, tenements, etc., in Burnham Norton, Westgate and Depdale.—7 July, 1640. Grant by John Kettle, of Norwich, gent., to Dousany Southwell, Esq., of Morton, of the Manor of Burnham Depdale, with messuages, lands, liberties, etc., in Burnham Depdale, Westgate, Brancaster, and Burnham Norton.

THE CARMELITE FRIARY.

A friary of Carmelite, or white friars, was founded here, in 1241, by Sir William Calthorp and Sir Roger de Hemenhale (one of the lords of Polsted Manor). The house afterwards flourished, for, in 1298, the Prior had license for the alienation to them by Walter de Calthorp of a rood of meadow for the enlargement of their buildings, and another, in 1353, of 3 acres, for a further enlargement (Pat. 26, Ed. I., m. 13; 27 Ed. III., pt. ii., m. 2). Other benefactors were Bishop Walter de Suffield, in 1256, Sir William Calthorpe, who bequeathed 20s., Nicholas Esthawe 26s. 8d., and members of the Gigges family. By Will, dated 1505, Thomas Gigges left 6s. 8d. to the friars here, to be divided as follows: 12d. to the Prior, to every priest 4d., to every novice 2d., and 12d. to their pittance: they to keep a solemn dirige and a mass for his soul, and all his friends' souls at his burial. His widow, Olive, in 1510, also left 6 combs of barley to the "whight friers of Brunham." In 1486, a Provincial Chapter of the Carmelite Order was held at Burnham Norton. The friary possessed 68 acres of land at its dissolution, and was valued (Speed) in 1535, at £2 5s. 4d. (Dugdale says £1 10s. 8½d.). Their plate consisted of 3 ozs. of gilt, 58 ozs. of white, and a "nutt garnished with silver."

On 17th May, 1538, Jane Calthorp wrote to the Vicar General (Thomas Cromwell) requesting permission to purchase the friary, which stood near Polsted Hall, then her property, and stated that she had only one poor dwelling-house at Norwich, where she was often driven by the plague; also that there were only 4 friars left, who were too poor to keep the house in repair, and wanted to sell it. The request was apparently not granted, for, in November the same year, it was empty, and instructions had been given to Richard Ingworth (the visitor) not to interfere with it, as Sir Richard Gresham had the preferment of the house at the King's hands. Within the Church was an altar to the Virgin Mary, to whom the convent was dedicated. The site was granted in 1542, to William, Lord Cobham, and Edward Warner, to be held of the King *in capite*, with certain messuages about it. It subsequently belonged to William Blevhasset, or Blenerhasset, and William Bromfield and Thomas Pepys, and is now the property of the Earl of Orford.

In 1577, 2 acres of concealed lands here in the tenure of Francis Cobbe, belonging to the Carmelite friars, were granted to Edward Grymston.

There are still some ruins of a very beautiful little gatehouse of two storeys, with very delicate mouldings to doorway and windows, flowing Decorated. The gateway has a fine groined roof, and gabled chapel above; these were repaired in 1840, when excavations were made and skeletons unearthed, one of them was found to be in a conventual dress.

Robert Bale, the celebrated author of the Annals of the Carmelite Order, and other works, died friar of this house in 1503, and was buried in the Church at Burnham Norton. This friary stood a short way from the mill stream, which takes its rise on the S. side of South Creak, and finally flows into Burnham Overy Creek.

POLSTED HALL MANOR.

This Manor, of which see under Burnham Westgate, extended into this parish, and took name from its owners. Sir Hugh de Polstede married Hawise, daughter and coheiress of Hugh de Candois, lord of Burnham Market, by Anselina, his wife, daughter and coheiress of William de Grandcourt. The other daughter, Juliana, married first William Jernegan, and, secondly, Sir William de Gytingham.

In 1236, Sir Hugh de Polsted paid 10 marks fine for his son Hugh's transgression, Gilbert Bosevile and Alan Basset being his pledges; and, in 1286, the Sheriff of Norfolk had a *præcipe* to make a just division of the Polstede estate between Ralph de Hemenhale and Emme, his wife, and John de Gytingham, in Burnham Norton. In 1381, John Muriel parson of Wortham, etc., conveyed to Sir Robert, son of Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, and to Joan, his wife, this Manor, with the advowsons of the Churches of Sts. Mary, Margaret, and All Saints, in Burnham, settled on them and their heirs.

Sir Réginald Braybrook was lord in 1402, in right of his wife, Joan, and held it by the service of one Knight's fee of the Honour of Dover, as did John Oldcastle, in 1408, with the advowsons of the above Churches. On his attainder, they were granted to Sir John Rodenhall, or Rothenhale, who was lord in 1418, and dying about 1421, it was granted to Sir Lewis Robsart, K.G., for life, as it was to Thomas Ashe, in 1474, and John Fenys and Ann, his wife, in 1482. Joan, Lady Calthorpe, held Polsted Hall Manor, in 1512, when it comprised the largest part of Burnham Westgate. On February 14, 1544, Edward Warner had a reversionary grant of the Manor of Polsted Hall, with the advowson of the Church thereto belonging, which grant was confirmed to him, and his heirs male, in 1553.

Sir Edward Warner died seized of it, in 1566, when it descended to his brother, Robert, who had a license in 1574,

to alien it to his son, Henry Warner, of Mildenhall, armiger, and in the following year, he conveyed part of it to Francis Cobbe. In 1602, Thomas Rouse, arm., had a *præcipe* to render the Manor of Polsted Hall to Henry Cornwallis and Robert Drury.

Sir Stephen Soame, Kt., and others, in 1617, purchased this Manor, with six appurtenances, and other lands, in Burnham Norton, Westgate, Sutton, Depedale, etc., of Charles Cornwallis, etc.

In 1724, Thomas Harris, Esq., was lord, and was succeeded by Pinkney Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.

Much property in the Burnhams (mostly in Thorpe) was purchased early in the 18th century by Peter Lombard, a refugee, once *Faiseur des Corsets* to Marie Thérèse, Queen of Louis XIV. On the marriage of his daughter, Mary, to Lord Walpole, the estates in this part of the county, passed to that family, and the Earl of Orford is the present lord.—The leet fee due to the lord of the Hundred was 4s. 2½d.

In 1250, the canons of Walsingham held a lordship here, for that year the convent was impleaded on account of raising a ditch in this parish, which was found not to be to the injury or detriment of the free tenement of the parson of the Church of Burnham Norton.

In 1428, the Abbot of Creyk held lands, rents, mill and customs here, valued at £3 16s. 4d.; the Prior of Wymondham in lands, rents, customs and breeding animals, at £9 19s. 9d.; the Abbot of Ramseye in the same, and the parish of St. Edmund, in rents, at 25s.

The Manor of Reynham, *alias* Lexham's, extended here (see under Burnham Westgate).

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, stands on a hill overlooking the sea, some way from the village; from



St. Margaret's Church, Burnham Norton.

this spot a view of Burnham Priory and the Church of Burnham Overy can be obtained. It is a fine building of flint, with stone dressings, in various styles of architecture, and consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of five bays, N. and S. aisles, N. porch, and a rather lofty round embattled tower at the W. end, containing one bell, which bears this inscription:—“† Virginis Egregie [] Vocor Campana Marie.” (Black Letter; on the crown are three shields bearing bells, the mark of Brasyer). In the Inventory of Church Goods in 6 Edward VI., which is very dilapidated, two bells are mentioned, but their weight is illegible.

The tower, which is the oldest part of the building, is of Norman architecture, and composed of flints and pebbles, retaining the original round-headed windows. Circular openings in the upper part of the tower, though filled up with masonry, are still traceable. The battlements are of the Perpendicular period. The N. arcade is Early English, with double chamfered arches on circular caps and shafts. The S. arcade is Decorated, with octagonal caps and shafts to the two W. bays, and appear to have been on platforms. The E. bays have circular shafts; the arches are double chamfered, and the E. respond has good foliage work to the cap. A blocked-up tall circular-headed arch is in the W. wall. With the exception of the W. windows of the aisles, which are Early Decorated, with plain uncusped lights and pierced heads, the others are Perpendicular, of three lights, with discontinuous battlemented transoms. The Church was greatly restored shortly before the time of the Reformation. The chancel is mostly of the Decorated period. It has evidently been shortened, and has now only a debased 2-light E. window, but on the N. side are two beautiful Decorated windows of early flowing date, with hollow chamfer and filleted roll on the mullions. On the S. side are two Early English lancets.

The small wooden hexagonal pulpit, dated 1450, is worthy of special consideration. The panels (see illustration—numbered from left to right) bear the painted figures of the four Latin Doctors of the Church, *viz.*, Sts. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, and also those of the donors: John Goldale and his wife, Katherine, and below is the inscription: “Orate p. Johannis Goldale et Katerine uxoris sue . . . fecerunt fieri.” John Goldale is in a brown dress kneeling on a cushion, and his wife is in a bright blue gown. The Doctors have a desk supported on iron rods before them. St. Ambrose, in a Doctor’s gown and brown hood, reads from a long scroll hanging down over the desk; St. Augustine, in a blue cope, also has a similar scroll, and is looking at his pen, as is St. Jerome, with blue hood, who wears a cardinal’s hat, and not a mitre as the other saints; St. Gregory wears a grey cope, over a white alb, and is writing. All are seated in iron-framed seats, with pinnaced and crested backs. This pulpit was well restored about 1860. The sounding-board and wood-work below it are of early Jacobean workmanship. A modern and larger pulpit is now used in place of this ancient one.

The 15th century rood-screen has cinquefoiled openings, and bears paintings of three saints on either side, but now very indistinct; amongst them are the Virgin Mary, St. Gregory, and King Ethelbert; two other panels contain William Groom and Joan, his wife, who presented it to the Church. Part of an inscription remains, which once ran: “Orate pro animabus Willi Groom et Johanne consortis sue qui istam fabricam fecerunt depingi in honore . . . Anno Dni. Millo CCCCLVIII., quor. aiab. propicietur Deus. Amen.” There were once inscriptions over the heads of the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelbert. Blomefield says they ran as follows: “Rex Ethelberte mereamur coelica p. Te | Nos cum prole pia benedicat Virgo Maria.” The rood staircase, on the N. side

of the chancel arch, remains *in situ*, but the upper doorway is blocked up. By the side of the doorway is a small mural painting, probably St. Margaret, or the Blessed Virgin Mary. The chancel arch is Perpendicular, with continuous and discontinuous mouldings and octagonal responds.

Another item of interest is the massive Norman font; on the sides of the bowl are carvings of various designs, including arcade and lattice work. The bowl is about 2ft. 6in. square, and 19ins. deep, and is supported on a plain central and four angle shafts, all different in design. The font pillars are very similar to those at Burnham Deepdale.

In the N. wall of the nave, a little to the W. of the porch door, about 4 feet from the pavement, is a square recess, with a flue running through the wall. This was probably used as an oven for baking the wafers, or for the warming of the water for baptism. On the other side of the N. door is a stoup. There are four brackets for images, two on either side of the chancel arch, with traces of colour above. Some years ago the aisles were screened off from the nave, as the Church was too large for the congregation. The nave was once much higher, as may be seen by the weather moulding on the E. side of the tower. A curious feature of the arcade is that the column belonging to the last arch was outside the W. wall of the building.

A plain early piscina, with arched head and quatrefoil basin, remains in the S. aisle.

The porch has a pointed segmental arched entrance, with label, which is turned down slightly at the ends. The inner doorway is simply hollow chamfered, and with a label. A niche, with cinquefoiled head, for stoup remains. The S. doorway is good Early English with two orders—the outer with roll, the inner chamfered only; the jambs have good foliated caps.

A MS. of the 16th century mentions the Arms of *Calthorp* and *Bacon* quarterly, in the upper windows round about the

Church, also that the chancel was decayed. Kerrich, writing about 1820, says : " All windows of the two aisles (10 in number) except two N. windows are of three lights, Perpendicular. Two N. windows of chancel (2 lights) Decorated. The round tower does not accord with the Church, but stands more to the S. than it ought. Four pillars each side. Peak of chancel now 108°; it was originally as high as 70°, as we see by the mark of it on the E. end of the Church. N. porch originally very low indeed. Church itself originally pitched 60°. Clerestory has certainly been added, and it may be doubted whether there were originally any aisles. S. windows of chancel are lancets, no weathering. W. window of each aisle bricked up, two lights. Windows of nave have square labels. Lead roofs."

Some of the windows formerly contained the Arms of *Hemenhale, de la Pole*, and Lord *Scales*, impaling *Morley*.

In 1890, the Church was re-seated with open benches to hold 200 persons.

MEMORIALS.

In the S. aisle are memorials to Lydia Thurlow, wife of John Thurlow, gent., who died May 31, 1676.—John Thurlow, gent., born Dec. 24, 1619; died March 22, 1684.—William Thurlow, uncle to the said John, who died 1630; also Bridget Thurlow, aunt to the said John, who died in 1655.—Theophilia Thurlow, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Rector of the Worthams, Suftolk, descended from the Thurlows, of Burnham Ulpe, who died 18 June, 1723, aged 24; and Frances, her niece, daughter of John and Catherine Hibgame, of Burnham Norton, who died 19 Dec., 1736, "aged 10 years 5 months 2 weeks 1 day." This Catherine Hibgame was aunt to Lord Thurlow, once Chancellor of the Exchequer.—For some other memorials to members of this family buried here, see under Burnham Westgate.

There are also slabs in this aisle to William Mack, who died May 9, 1851, aged 45, and other members of this family, and that of Gowing.

In the N. aisle is a stone to the memory of Mary, wife of Richard Flight, "she de Parted this life" the 14th October, 1680.

Over the N. door are the Royal Arms of "G.R. IV. 1826. Zach. Fenn, Walsingham, Painter." These are painted on canvas, and cover an earlier painting on wood.

Blomefield mentions a table-tomb in the Churchyard to Ann Huntley, it should be Stuntley, wife of Robert Stuntley, who died July 28, 1667; and Robert Stuntley, who died Nov. 23, 1686, aged 62.

On the buttresses at the E. corners of the N. and S. aisles are lions couchant (not rampant) for *Morley*.

There were formerly Guilds held in the Church in honour of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas.

Externally, the Church has roofs of slate; there are no gable crosses.

The Registers date back to 1559. There are no burials entered between 1680 and 1689.

The Church plate of Burnham Norton comprises a Pewter Flagon, one silver Chalice with a cover, inscribed "Burnham Norton Church Cupp. 1708," and a silver Salver, in wood stand, weighing together nine ounces five dwts., inscribed "Presented by Mrs. Oakes to Burnham Norton, 1823."

THE ADVOWSON.

At the time of the Norwich Taxation in 1254, the Church of St. Margaret was in two medieties, or rectories; one was called the portion of the Rector, belonging to the Abbot of Wendlyng, and valued at 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.), and the other, belonging to the lord of Polsted Hall Manor, valued at the same; the Rector then had a house and 40 acres of land. In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, about 1291, one was called the

portion of Robert (the parson), and the other William's (de Gymingham) portion, both still valued at 20 marks. They paid 16d. Procurations and Synodals, and 20½d. Peter's Pence.

In 1420, a mediety of Burnham Norton, held by the Abbot of Wendling, was consolidated with that of Burnham Ulph (All Saints), and was joined with the other mediety of St. Margaret to St. Mary, in 1442.

It appears in the King's Book (Bacon's edition) as Burnham St. Margaret, and B. All Saints. Rect. Abb. Ramsey 13s. 4d. Pri. Castleacre 16s. 8d. Abb. Wymondham 6s. 8d. Archidiacon. 13s. 9¾d. Episc. 3s. 6d. Patron, the King. Value, £17 10s. Clear value, £170, and paid First Fruits, and £1 15s. Tenths.

A Terrier of the 18th century mentions about 29 acres of glebe, and another 25A. 1R. There are now about 32 acres of glebe. Four acres are set apart for the repairs of the Church. Commutation Rent Charge £253, divided equally between the two Rectors. The Rectory consists of two medieties, one annexed to Burnham Westgate, joint net £240 *p.a.*, and the other annexed to Burnham Sutton, joint net £310 *p.a.* The Rev. T. F. Falkner, M.A., D.S.O., is Rector of the former, but the latter is now (1913) vacant, pending an Order in Council for the disunion of this mediety from the benefice of Burnham Sutton. Burnham Norton will then be held entirely with Burnham Westgate. Burnham Thorpe pays £8 15s. *p.a.*, to the Rector of this parish. The Crown and Christ's College, Cambridge, are patrons of Burnham Sutton, and Burnham Market, or Westgate, respectively.

LIST OF THE RECTORS.

The following have been Rectors :—

Circa 1249 Robert.

Circa 1250 William de Gimingham.

Circa 1278 Simon (Rector of a mediety).

- Circa* 1289 Robert (do.).
- 1303 William de Swanton (of a mediety)—by the
Abbot and Convent of Wendling.
- 1305 Edmund Pundrick—do.
- 1321 Thomas de Kemesek (of a mediety of Burnham
Northoun)—by Sir Philip de Well, Kt.
- 1325 James de Schireford—by the Abbot, etc.
- 1327 William atte Bek de Pulham—by Sir Ralph de
Hemenhale, Kt.
- 13— James de Pundryke (resigned).
- 1334 Richard de Norton (by an exchange for the Vic.
of Stebenhith, Lond.)—by the Abbot, etc.
- 13— Walter atte Beke (resigned).
- 1348 Robert le Clarke de Wortham—by Sir Ralph de
Hemenhale, Kt.
- 1349 Nicholas de Fresyngfeld—do.
- 13— John Cordwaner (resigned).
- 1354 John, son of Martin atte Grene (Will proved
1389; buried in the chancel)—by the Abbot,
etc.
- 1356 Edmund de Walpole—by Sir Ralph de Hemen-
hale.
- 1371 Stephen Hervy—by Sir William de Hemenhale.
- 1390 Henry Crane (resigned)—by the Abbot, etc.
- 1393 Richard Walding—by Sir Reginald Braybrook,
Kt.
- 1397 John Baron (? Barow)—by the Abbot, etc.
- 1398 Thomas de Norwich—do.
- 14— Philip Polton (resigned).
- 1410 Walter Howard (to the N. part of the Church
of St. Margaret)—by Sir John Oldcastle,
Lord Cobham,
- 1411 Thomas Creik—do.
- 1417 John de Westyng (another record says Weting
—died)—by the Abbot, etc.

On August 5, 1420, John, Bishop of Norwich, united and consolidated a mediety of Burnham Margaret Norton to All Saints, Burnham Ulp, with the consent of the Abbey of Wendling, who had the patronage of them; and, on Nov. 17th, 1422, John, Bishop of Norwich, at the petition of Thomas Creik, Rector of the other mediety of St. Margaret, of which Lewes Robesart, Lord Bourcher, was patron, united and consolidated to that mediety, the medieties aforesaid, *viz.*, Burnham Margaret Norton, and Ulp, which were void some time, on account of the smallness of the stipend.

- 1463 William Bokkyng (to the mediety of St. Margaret, and that of Ulp, and to the Church of St. Albert of Burnham, united)—by the Abbot, etc.
- 14— Richard Aufyn (resigned).
- 1475 William Person (to a mediety of St. Margaret's, with a mediety of Ulp and St. Mary)—by William Wade, armiger, in right of Polstead Hall Manor.
- 1483 Richard Bartram (38 marks)—by the Abbot, etc.
- 1484 Robert Kale (resigned).
- 1488 John Sawle—by Thomas Fenys, arm., lord of Polsted Hall in Burnham Ulp.
- 14— — Copley (resigned).
- 1500 John Dussyng (died)—by the Abbot, etc., of Wendling.
- 1506 John Mitton (died)—by Sir Thomas Fenys, Kt.
- 1506 Hugh Walter (or Waller—died).

- 1520 Robert Panther (died)—by Sir Thomas Fyneux, Kt.
- 1538 Thomas Gyles, S.T.P. (died)—by Joan Calthorp, relict of Sir Philip Calthorp, lord of Polsted Hall.
- 1557 Philip Adamson (died)—by the assignees of Sir Edward Warner, Kt., of Polsted Hall.
- 1558 William Cantrell—by Richard Underwood, Archdeacon of Norwich, *hac vice*.
- 1571 Robert Gittings (resigned)—by the King.
- 1573 Thomas Blenerhasset—by the assignees of Robert Warner, arm.
- 1577 Nicholas Steer—by Henry Warner, arm., of Mildenhall.
- 1580 Nicholas Steer, or Steeres, B.D.—by Thomas Hogan, arm.
- 1580 Nicholas Steere—by the assignees of Richard Southwell, arm.
- 1627 Anthony Wilkinson.
- 1628 Nathaniel Thornton (resigned).
- 1633 Robert Tompson—by the King, *pleno jure*.
- 1639 Thomas Lushington, S.T.P. (ejected).
- 1639 Ralph Robarts—do.
- 1655 Christopher Dunnell (died).
- 1660 William Franklyn—instituted by the Archbishop's Vicar General.
- 1677 Samuel Richardson—by the King.
- 1685 Henry Spurling—by John Harris, arm.
- 1690 William Gough (died)—by the King and Queen.
- 1708 Joseph Osbern (to Burnham St. Albert, with a moiety of St. Margaret and All Saints)—by the Queen.
- 1724 Thomas Grome (to Burnham St. Mary, and the mediety of St. Margaret and All Saints)—by Thomas Harris, Esq.

- 1729 Thomas Smithson (do.—died).
 1742 William Smith.
 1755 Edmund Nelson—by Horace Walpole (created Lord Walpole in 1756).
 1766 Bryan Allott.
 1797 Suckling Nelson—by the Crown.
 1799 Edmund Nelson—do.
 1802 Hon. Frederick Hotham, M.A.—do.
 1804 John Glasse—by John Smith, Esq., and Lord Camelford.
 1832 Bernard Gilpin—by the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge.
 1849 George Goodenough Hayter, M.A.—by the Crown.
 1849 William Bates, D.D.—by Christ's College, Camb.
 1878 Samuel Edward Blomefield, B.A.—by the Crown.
 1878 James Henry Lamb, M.A.—by Christ's College, Camb.
 1903 Edmund Kynaston, M.A. (Rector of Burnham Sutton—resigned 1911)—by the Crown.
 1903 Thomas Felton Falkner, M.A., D.S.O. (late Chaplain to the Forces—Rector of Burnham Westgate)—by Christ's College, Cambridge.

REFERENCES.

References to Burnham Norton are to be found in the following :—Le Neve's Collections (Bodleian), vol. ii., fo. 62.—Church Notes by Kerrich ; Add. MS. (B.M.) 6735, fo. 42-3 ; 6736, fo. 25, 29, 30, 42, 95 ; 6744, fo. 38 ; 6748, fo. 42 ; 6751, fo. 11-23 ; 6753, fo. 48-55 ; 6756, fo. 127, 132, 205b ; 6759, fo. 1, 158.—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Ed. VI. ; Pub. Rec. Off., vol. 504, No. 94.—Notes concerning the Church ; Add.

MS. 6755, fo. 21.—Notes as to Arms in Church; Harl. MS. 901, fo. 100.—Early deed relating to: Court of Wards and Liveries, bundle 132, Nos 1 and 2.—Royalists' possessions in; see vol. iv., p. 353 of 2nd ser. Royalist Compn. Papers, Pub. Rec. Off.—Convent at; see Dugdale's Monasticon (ed. 1846), vol. iv., p. 1573; Taylor's Index Monasticus, p. 41.—Act for improving, draining, inclosing, and improving salt marshes and waste lands in Burnham Norton, Deepdale and Overly; 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 11 (printed).—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 16.—J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii.—Norfolk Archæology, vols. xi. to xviii. [Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

(For further notes see Addenda).

St. Clement's, Burnham Overy.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BURNHAM Overy is a large parish and small seaport, including Burnham Overy Staith (the port of Burnham Market, or Westgate), which is a pleasant village about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from that town, on the road from King's Lynn to Wells, from which it is distant about 23 miles and 6 W., respectively, 33 N.W. from Norwich, and 120 N.W. from London. It is in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. Much of the land in this, and the adjacent parishes, has been reclaimed from the sea, from which it is protected by embankments. A creek, or rivulet, which rises near South Creake, crosses the salt marshes by two channels, emptying itself in the ocean at Burnham Overy Staith, is navigable up to the Staith for vessels of 250 tons; it is under the jurisdiction of the port of Wells. Here a fair trade is carried on in corn, malt, coal, oil-cake, and oysters; the latter once had a great reputation all over the country, being noted for their large size and quality, but the oyster beds have for the most part moved down to Brancaster. The extensive sands here are very firm, and the sandhills abound in rabbits. In the parish is a limestone quarry, and brick and tile making is carried on to some extent.

The parish has an area of 1866·181 acres of land, 12·126 of water, 148·220 of saltmarsh, 26·471 of foreshore, and 15·347 of tidal water (the Spring tides rise from 8 to 12 feet at the Staith). The principal landowners are the Earl of Orford, who is lord of the manor, and improPRIATOR of the great tithes, and the Earl of Leicester. The soil is mixed, subsoil chalky. In 1845, 1,062 acres were returned as pasture and marshland, 155 woodland and water, and 77 saltmarsh and common. The value of Real Property in 1815 was £2,553, in 1843 £4,096. Rateable value in 1856 £3,243, in 1874 £3,709, in 1882 £3,693, in 1889 £3,367, in 1899 £2,679, and, in 1911, £2,597. The Parish Rates, in 1803, were 2s. 10d. in the £, and realised £284 13s. 7½d. The County Rate, including Police, in 1883, was £57 5s. 6d.

In 1334, "Brunham Sci. Clementis" was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £10; 74s. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious. The Poll Tax, in 1666, realised £8 17s.; this was at the rate of 1s. a head, and £5 extra for an esquire.

There was a population of 361 in 1801, 385 in 1811, 508 in 1821, 610 in 1831, 613 in 1841, 674 in 1851 (153 houses), 650 in 1861, 684 in 1871, 617 in 1881, 522 in 1891, 470 in 1901, and, in 1911, there were 484 inhabitants. The children attend the Public Elementary School, erected in 1875, at a cost of £800, and enlarged, in 1911, for 120. At the Staith is a small Primitive Methodist Chapel, of flint and brick, erected in 1860.

In 1307, Walter Abraham, of Wiggshall, complained that William Umfrey, Chaplain of Burnham, another Chaplain, William le Chapeleyne, and five other Burnham men, boarded his ship at Burnham, bound his hands behind his back until the blood gushed out of his nails, and imprisoned him till he paid a fine of 60s., and carried away his goods, and broke his ship.

Near the Church are the ruins of the base and shaft of a wayside cross, now supporting a direction post. It is on a high plinth, thrice chamfered, and then becomes octagonal, with shields on four of the faces.—A brass seal was discovered here in 1842, which passed into the possession of Sir Henry Dumbleton, Bt., of Hampshire. This is illustrated in D. Turner's Blomefield, in Add. MSS., Brit. Mus.

Burnham Overy does not appear in the Domesday Book, being then a berewic to Burnham Market. Overy is the Anglo-Saxon Ofer, the bank or margin of a stream, or river. Final letter y, or ey, the Anglo-Saxon Ea., Dan. and Icel. Aa, water in general, also a river, stream; Ey, Old Norse Oe, signifies an island, and is also Anglo-Saxon as well. But the Anglo-Saxon Ofer, is also an adjective signifying over, and, with the additional y or ey, may mean "over the water."—Over is also a Danish personal name.

In Mr. J. C. Tingey's Calendar of Deeds enrolled within the County of Norfolk, in the Shirehall, Norwich, is the following :—22 April, 1562. Bargain and sale by Francis Hesilton, of Rougham, yeoman, son and heir of Olyve Hesilton, deceased, wife of John Hesilton, of Titleshall, and daughter and coheir of Agnes Glover, deceased, who was wife of Francis Glover, of Titleshall, and previously wife of Thomas Fulche, and daughter and coheir of —. Gigges, of Burnham Overye, gent., to William Yelverton, of Rougham, of his interest in the Manor of Yewters, and his messuage, lands, tenements, etc., thereto belonging in Burnham Overye, B. Sutton, B. Ulpe, B. Market, Hockham (?Holkham), and elsewhere.

In the Abridged Return for Norfolk Charities in 1786, published by Z. Clark, in 1811, is the following :—"Land called Town and Church Land, let for £2 12s. 6d. *p.a.*; the rent applied to the repairs of the Church; when or by whom given is not known. Nicholas Howard and John Horwood were tenants in 1786."

MANORIAL NOTES.

Burnham Overy formed part of the Manor of Burnham Westgate, *q.v.*, at the time of the Domesday Survey, and belonged to the King, and was farmed by Godric Dapifer, or the sewer. It was granted by William II. to William d'Albini, his butler, who was ancestor of the Earls of Arundel, At this time, William le Veutre, was the principal lord, and from him this Manor took its name.

LE VEUTRE'S, OR VEWTRE'S MANOR.

William le Veutre, *temp* Henry II., gave the rectory of the Church of St. Clement's, of Burnham, to the Canons of Walsingham, with its churchyard, containing 5 roods of land. Blomefield says, one of the same name was a witness to the grant of William d'Albini, *temp*. Henry I., of the Manor of Hapesburgh, to the monks of Wymondham, on his foundation of that Priory, and William le Vewter, of Burnham, also gave six acres to it, and, according to the register of Wymondham, William had a son, Matthew le Vewter. In 1192, "William de Vealtre" owed £114 10s. 8d. for his lands in Burnham; he left two daughters and coheireses: Margery, who married Richard de Snetterton, and Maud, wife of Matthew Balston, and had a daughter Agatha, who married Rodland, son of Fabian, who enfeoffed the Prior of Walsingham in his moiety. Ralph de Snetterton was lord in 1275, and had wreck at sea in Burnham. Sir Thomas was his son and heir, who, in 1287, claimed a weekly market in Burnham: a fair on the vigil, day and day following the feast of St. Margaret, yearly; and free warren in his demesne lands. The Veutre family still held lands here in the reign of Edward I. and Letitia, widow of Peter le Veutre, resided here in 1303. Robert, son of Peter le Veutre had a messuage and lands given him by Sir Thomas de Snitterton, and, in 1347, Roger Breton and Alicia, his wife, John de Bintre and Maud, his wife, the Prior of Walsingham, etc., held here and elsewhere

three Knights' fees of the Lord Tateshale, as heir to the heir of Arundel, and he of the King, which Thomas de Synterton and his parceners formerly held. John le Vewtre occurs in 1347, and Simon Vewtre, *circa* 1380, and Richard Vewtre and Oliva, his wife, had an interest herein in 1416. In 1402, Sir Robert Knolls, Sir Wm. Calthorp, Simon Vewtre, the Prior of Walsingham, John Lecke, etc., held in Burnham, Holkham, Wighton, and Warham, three fees of the Honour of Tateshale.

Thomas Giggs was lord of Vewtre's Manor, *temp.* Ed. IV. He bequeathed, in 1466, a piece of land to the Poorhouse, which used to stand on the left side of the road leading from Burnham Westgate to Burnham Overy Staith, between the windmill and the Staith House. Margaret, his widow, by Will dated August 13, 1473, desired to be buried, near her husband, in the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, in St. Clement's Church, Burnham (Reg. Belings, Norw.). She mentions her sons, John and Thomas, and Alice, wife of John Giggs. Thomas Giggs died lord of it in 1505, and mentions in his Will, Oliva, his wife, son John, and Aliahore, Agnes and Joan, his daughters (Reg. Ryx, Norw.). By deed, dated Feb. 28, 16 Henry VIII., John Gygges, gen., of Burnham St. Clement's, conveys in trust to Richard Hoo, gen., the Manor of Vewsters, with its appurtenances in Burnham St. Clement, St. Andrew, Ulpe, Sutton, Norton, Depedale, St. Edmund, Westgate, Holkham, Wighton and Warham. John to have it for life, and afterwards an annuity of £10 for her life to Agnes, his wife. Blomefield says, this Richard Hoo married a sister of John Gygges, who died in 1553, and had by Agnes, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Barry, a daughter and heir, Susan, who married Humphrey Dene, of Wigenhale, whose daughter and heir, Anne, became wife of Thomas Hoo, son of Richard (see under Scarning).—William Yelverton, of Rougham, had an interest in this Manor, in 1562, see under

Tingey's Calendar of Deeds.—Anne dying *s.p.*, her husband, Thomas, by deed of settlement, was lord of this Manor, and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Clement Palgrave, of Northwood Berningham, had a son, Richard, aged nine years, at his father's death, in 1571; this Richard died lord, about 1635. About this period there belonged to this lordship six messuages, six gardens, six orchards, 300 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 80 of pasture, 50 of furze and heath, 40s. rent *p.a.*, free warren, and liberty of fold course, in Burnham Overy, Sutton, Norton, Westgate and Ulpe.

The Manor passed to Peter Lombard, Esq., who was lord in 1740, and his daughter, Mary, carried it in marriage to Horace Walpole, Esq., afterwards Earl of Orford, in which family it still remains.

The site of the Manor-house was in the S. part of Overy Street, *alias* Church-gate, or East-gate, beginning at the several fishery of Vewters. It was well built, enclosed with a stone wall, and contained about three acres.

A part of Vewtre's Manor was settled by fine, by Sir Robert Knolles, Kt., on John Drew, clerk, his trustee, with Sculthorp, and other Manors, in 1405; and, four years later, it was settled by the said Drew on John Stedman, Master, and the Chaplains of the College of the Holy Trinity of Pontefract, Yorks., or Knolles' Alms-house, from whence it took its name *Pomfret's Manor*. On the dissolution of this House, it passed to the Crown, and was granted, in 1551, to Sir William Fermour and Sir Richard Fulmerston.

In 1557, John Ladyman was lord, and Edward Martyndale was living on the site of it, with a marsh against it, and he is called in a roll, late lord of Pomfreyt in St. Clement's, Burnham. Sir Philip Parker held it in 1632.—The leet fee of this Manor payable to the lord of the Hundred was 9d.—Peter Lombard was lord in 1740, and it was again joined to Vewtre's Manor.

During the reign of Henry VIII., there was a grant of fee farm rents in Burnham Overy Manor, and Rents of Assize to Edward Ditchfield and others.

HALL CLOSE MANOR.

In the reign of Henry III., the Calthorps held a lordship in this parish. In 1286, a precept was directed to the Sheriff of Norfolk, to make division between the Manors of Sir Ralph Hemenhale and Emme, his wife, and John de Gyvingham in Burnham Norton, and the Manor of Sir William Calthorp and Cecilia, his wife, in Burnham St. Clement's, the two latter having appropriated 110 acres of marsh of their inheritance. In 1347, Sir William de Calthorp, Roger Breton, John de Bintre, etc., were found to hold in Burnham, etc., fees of the heirs of the Lords Tateshale, who held *in capite*. It remained in this family till Edward Calthorp, arm., of Kirby Cane, son and heir of Edward Calthorp, second son of Sir William, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Miles Stapleton, Kt., of Ingham, sold the reversion of several lands, parcels of the Manor, held for life by Elizabeth, daughter of John Berney, of Redeham, wife of Wm. Calthorp, second son of Sir William, aforesaid, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Lord Grey of Ruthyn. In the following year, for the sum of £203 6s. 8d., he sold to Robert Jenyson, gen., of Burnham Westgate, his Manors of Halclose and Games, with the advowsons of Churches, courts, letes, six messuages, 140 acres of land, 12 of meadow, 10 of pasture, two of wood, 12 of heath, 40 of marsh, and 120s. rent, with a water-mill called Flud's Mill, in Burnham Overy, Thorp, Sutton, Westgate, Norton, Depedale, etc., all which Elizabeth Calthorp, widow of William Calthorp, arm., held for life.

In 1556, Robert Jenyson, gen., sold to Thomas Hoo, lord of Vewter's, the site of Halclose, lying next the garden of the said Thomas Hoo, when it was joined to Vewtre's Manor.

WYMONDHAM PRIORY MANOR.

Six and a half acres of land were granted to the Priory by William le Ventre, lord of Burnham, for the health of the soul of Henry I., and of William, his butler, and of William, Earl of Arundel, his lord (Reg. Wymondham, fo. 98); also the homages of his men. Matthew, son of William de Burnham, also gave the said Priory some land, and a portion of the tithe. The Church of St. Clement belonged to them, valued in 1428, at 9 marks *p.a.*

Concealed lands here, once belonging to this Priory, were granted, in 1571, to Richard Hill and Robert Dunne, in fee farm, at £35 10s. 4½d. *p.a.*, with the portion of tithes of 9 marks, in the tenure of William Pepys. In 1574, they were granted to Christopher Fenton and Bernard Gylpyn.

The portion of the tithes mentioned above afterwards passed to Nicholas Munne, of Walsingham Parva, who gave it to Caius College, Cambridge, for which a yearly rent of 16 quarters of barley was paid.

John Thurlowe, gen., of this parish, had an estate here, and dying July 7th, 1583, left by Amia, his wife, Thomas, his son and heir, who, dying April 10, 1618, left by Dinah, his wife (afterwards re-married to Nicholas Smith), a son, John, who died in 1632, seized of two messuages, and 34 acres of land here, held of Sir Philip Parker, as of his Manor of Pomfrets, by fealty; also of 19 acres of marsh, held of the King *in capite*, and of two messuages and 30 acres in Burnham, Burnham Thorp, etc. John Thurlowe, then an infant, by Anne, his wife, daughter of —. Salter, was his son and heir. On 19 Nov., 1664, John Thurlowe, of Burnham Overy, a great traveller, was granted these Arms: Azure, a Jacob's staff between three stars or. Crest: An anchor erect gules, cabled or.

WALSINGHAM PRIORY MANOR.

During the reign of King John, Hubert Bosworth gave lands and tenements to Walsingham Priory. In 1275, the Prior held 40 acres, with the Church of St. Clement, of the fee of the Earl of Arundel; also four acres in Burnham of the gift of Ralph de Loges. In 1306, there was a controversy between Thomas, son of Richard de Snitterton, for disseizing the Prior of his free tenement here—Thomas claiming that Matthew Balstan formerly held a messuage of William le Vewtre (lord of the town), his ancestor, who left Maud and Margery, his daughters and coheirs; Maud, by Balston, had a daughter, Agatha, married to Rodland, son of Fabian, who enfeoffed the Prior of his part, and Margery had issue, the said Thomas de Snitterton, and the Prior recovered his right. At the same time the right of advowson of the Vicarage of St. Clement's was contested, and the King directed his writ of prohibition to the official of the Bishop of Norwich to prevent him from giving judgment about it in the ecclesiastical court; for that determining the right of advowsons of churches belonged to the King's crown and dignity; and the jury find that the Vicarage was of the yearly value of 24 marks. In 1330, the Prior was to do homage to Symon de Felbrigge for lands and tenements in Burnham, called Brysworth's fee, at Hingolden, and pay him 6d. *p.a.*; also homage to the Lord Cromwell, and to pay relief (11s. 1d.) for lands held of Vewtre's Manor.

The family of Underburgh held lands of the Prior, as appears by an action brought against Julian, widow of Robert Underburgh, for the wardship of John, her son and heir. In 1396, the Prior held the fourth part of a Knight's fee of Sir Constantine de Clifton; and, in 1402, three fees in Burnham, of the heirs of Robert Fitz-John, belonging to Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal. Their temporalities here in rents, customs, a mill, and breeding animals, were valued, in 1428, at £6 14s. 9½d.

During the reign of Queen Mary, this Manor with the great close and rectory thereto belonging, and the Manor of Lathes in Burnham, belonged to the Crown. Blomefield says this was probably the Manor called Leches, which Sir Richard de Walsingham passed by fine, in 1346, to Henry Chamberlayne, of Landbeach, in Cambs., with two messuages, and several lands here, and in Burnham Sutton, Westgate, etc., which John de Arches and Agnes, his wife, held in dower, and, in 1370, was conveyed to John Leche, of Egmere, clerk; and John, son of Simon Chamberlayne, conveyed the fourth part of two messuages, 160 acres of land, four of meadow, four of marsh, and 40s. rent in Burnham, etc., which Margaret, widow of John Reynald, held for life, to John Leche, of Egmere, clerk, who, the same year, purchased the other parts of Edmund Creed and Aker, his wife, and Maud, daughter of Simon Chamberlayne.

In April, 1539, Richard Vowell, Prior of Walsingham, let to Thomas Harlowe, of Co. Huntingdon, the farm of the Manor, or lordship of Lathes, the Rectory and the "bearnes and the closys thereto belonging and all the tythes, corne and greyne, etc., that belongeth to the Church of St. Clements," etc. Thomas to repair and maintain the chancel thereof, and also Lathy's Barn, during the term of 50 years, for £10 "starlynge," viz., £5 at the Feast of the Annunciation, and £5 at the Nativity of John the Baptist.

At the Dissolution, it passed to the Crown, and John Watts farmed it, with the rectory of St. Clement's, at £10 *p.a.*, in 1590. The fee farm rent, *temp.* Charles I., was £16 19s. 11½d., besides £1 17s. 3¼d. profits of court yearly.

The Manor of Burnham Lathes afterwards belonged to the Thurlow's, with the rectory of the Church of St. Clement's.

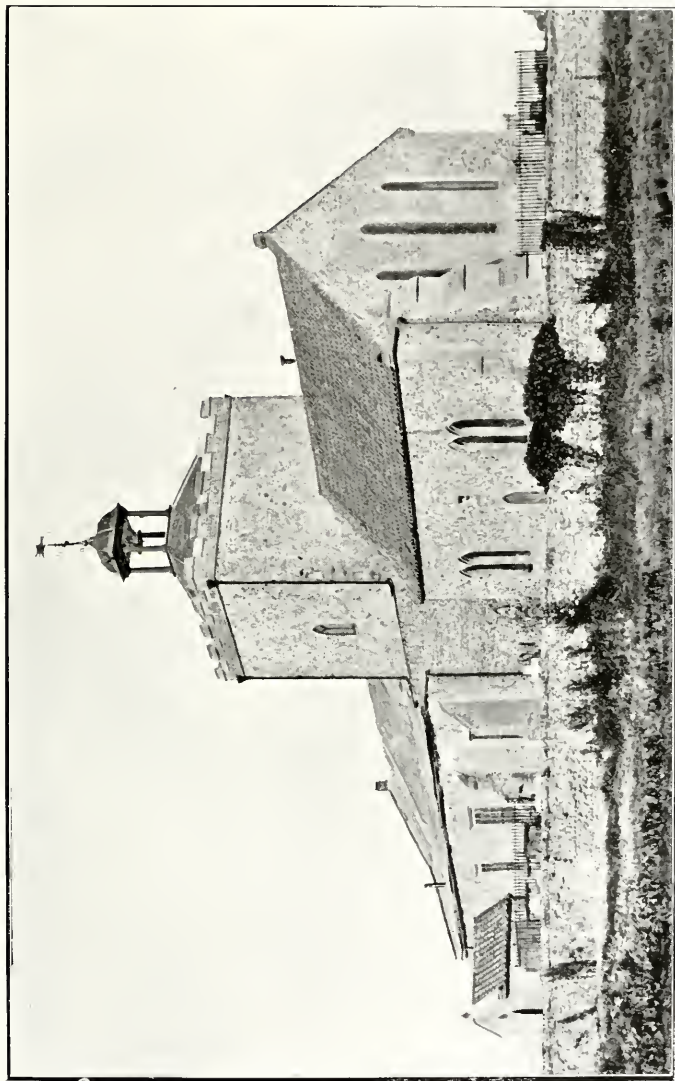
The temporalities of the Priory of Lewes, Sussex, here, in 1428, were valued at 30s. *p.a.*

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Clement, stands on an eminence near Overy Town, but is about one mile S. of the Staith; it was formerly cruciform, but now consists of chancel, nave, mutilated S. transept, aisles, large S. porch, and low embattled central tower, with bell turret, containing one bell, which is inscribed: "† Hac In Conclave [] Gabriel Nunc Pange Suaue" on the crown are three small shields, Brasyer. There were two bells, weighing, respectively, three and four cwts., in 6 Edward VI.

The chancel, of three bays, which is Early English in style, was restored by the Earl of Orford in 1835; after this it was cut off from the nave by a modern wall, with small door giving access to it, and was only used as a Sunday School and for celebration of Holy Communion. The three tall lancets in the E. end are deeply splayed within; the only ornamentation consists of a shaft at the edges of the openings, with good base and capital mouldings. On the S. side of the E. window is a short round pier with an angular capital; on this side are two couplets of lancets, and on the N. a 2-light Perpendicular in the E. bay, under an internal ogee-shaped head, a 3-light plain intersecting mullioned one in the centre, and a plain 2-light mullioned window in the W. bay, under an ogee head. A chapel of three bays was on the S. side of the chancel; the massive circular pillars once opening into it may still be seen. This arcade stands clear of the present S. wall, and has good circular caps and responds, and double chamfered arches. The N. aisle is entirely gone. During the 18th century, the transepts were removed, because of the weakness of the tower, which was lowered and supported with new buttresses, and the Communion service was afterwards held in the nave.

The tower, which is of the Norman period, is Decorated externally. It has plain circular windows, brick battlements, and a Jacobean central cupola rising from a pyramidal roof. There are remains of a "low-side" window in the chancel,



St. Clement's Church, Burnham Overy.

near the priest's door; the latter having a quatrefoil above. The font is much mutilated; it has an octagonal bowl of Norman date, which retains traces, on one side, of a seated figure under a circular-headed arch. There was formerly a mural painting of St. Christopher over the door in the chancel; this was removed to its present position over the blocked-up N. doorway. The painting is smaller than usual. The S. doorway is under a plain porch, and has continuous wave and chamfer mouldings, and plain label. There is seating accommodation in the Church for 250 persons.

Kerrich says, the windows were all altered in the 15th century, excepting those at the E. end. A heavy Norman tower is all that remains of the original Church. The two pillars at the E. end of the nave, next the tower, were quatrefoil in shape, standing on a circular base; the others were round. The chancel and nave were once much higher. The tower had three round-headed windows, with four circular openings above.

The S. arcade has a triple-shafted E. respond, with heads in the bell; the next column is also clustered under a circular abacus, and next a plain circular shaft, with Early English foliage in the capital. Some bracketing cut in the S. aisle was probably connected with the rood-loft stairs.

The nave roof is very flat, with principals and intermediates; that of the aisle has a battlemented cornice and plain struts. Some of the windows are debased openings, but there is a plain lancet in the outer wall of the destroyed N. transept.

The pulpit has carved Jacobean panels, but is of little interest.

There were formerly Guilds held in the Church, dedicated to St. Clement, and John the Baptist (Popy. 64); also the Chapel of Our Lady (Rix 289), and the Sepulchre Light, and that of Our Lady (Popy.).

The Inventory of Church Goods in 6 Edward VI., mentions a Chalice and Paten of silver gilt, weighing 11 ozs., valued at

3s. 8d., and two bells, the least weighing 3 cwt., and the other 4 cwt. The Commissioners left for the use of Divine Service the Chalice and the little bell.

The Church Plate now consists of a silver Chalice and Paten, weighing $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., one electro-plated Flagon, one pewter Plate, and a brass Alms Dish; it is not remarkable for age or pattern.

The Registers date back to 1653.

MEMORIALS AND HERALDRY.

The following Memorials and Heraldry remain in the Church:—On a slab at the E. end: Three buglehorns stringed, *Thruston*, (of Hoxne and Market Weston, Suffolk, Sable, three buglehorns, stringed or, garnished azure). Crest: A heron, *Thruston* (A heron argent). “Here lieth interred the body of John Thruston, Esqre, son of John Thruston, of Hoxon, in the County of Suffolk, Esqre., who departed this life on the 9th of March, 1687, aged 57 years 10 weeks and odd days.”—“Mary, daughter of John and Mary Thruston, died 10th of December, 1685.”

On a bend, three mullets, *Blyford* (Blomefield says—Quarterly, argent and gules, on a bend sable three mullets of the first—There is no sign of the field having been carved *quarterly*); impaling, Per fesse three lions rampant; a bordure ermine, *Willis* (Per fesse gules and argent three lions rampant counter-changed; a bordure ermine). Crest: A demi-lion rampant charged on the shoulder with an ermine spot. “Here lyeth Henry Blyford, son and heir of Robert Blyford, deceased, late of Burnham Overy, gent., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Henry Thruston (look their monument upon ye peer), which Henry Blyford married Jane, ye eldest daughter of James Willis, of Brancaster, Merchant, by Amy, second daughter of Henry Woodrow, of Burnham Westgate, Merchant, by which Jane he left issue Amy, Robert, Jane and Anne. He departed this life intestate, upon ye 18th of

March, 1712, in the 49th year of his age.”—There are other slabs to Thomas Blyford, of Burnham Overy, who died Feb. 16th, . . . 87, aged 64. Anne Willis, born 1709, died July 3, 1780, aged 71. Jane, wife of Henry Blyford, died Jan 12, 1741, aged 69. Anne, daughter of Henry Blyford, gent., by Jane, his wife, died April 4, 1756, aged 43. Anne, wife of Robert Blyford.

On a slab at the E. end, with three Shields, all within a lozenge—1. (In the centre) *Blyford*, with a crescent for difference (Field not quarterly). Crest : *Blyford*. 2. (Dexter side) *Thruston*, impaling *Blyford*. Crest : *Thruston*. 3. (Sinister side) A crescent, *Mott* (Sable, a crescent argent); impaling *Blyford*. Crest : An estoile, *Mott* (An estoile of eight points argent). For “Mary Mott, the daughter of Robert Blyford, of Burnham Overy, gent., by Anne, his wife. She had two husbands, the first, John Thruston, Esq., by whom she lyeth, and had issue by him, Mary and John, John only surviving. Her second husband was Edmund Mott, Doctor of Physick, who lieth in New Walsingham Church. She had issue by him, Edmund, Mary, and John, John only surviving. She departed this life 24th May in ye year of our Lord Christ 1702, aged 40 years.”

On a slab in the chancel : On a roundel an eagle with wings extended ; in chief, three mullets, *Discipline*. Crest : A demi-eagle, wings extended, holding in its beak a cinquefoil slipped, *Discipline*. “Thos. Discipline, Gent., with Eliz., his wife, also Robert, their son, with Alice, his wife ; their children, Elizabeth, the first, and second Robert and Francis, with Josh. Jackson, their grandson. Robert Discipline, Barrister-at-law, Lord of the Manor of Stanhow, Norfolk, lies buried in ye parish church of Stanhow, which said Manor was sold by the first named Robert. Thomas, brother of the last Robert, and ancestor of Thomas, heir of Robert of Stanhow, and Rector of Anmer in Norfolk, where he is buried ; suffered much in his fortunes and person

from Cromwell, being sequestered, imprisoned, and tho' he survived usurpation (the common fate of those times), enjoyed the restoration of his King only . . ." Part of the inscription is covered up. At Stanhow is a slab bearing : " . . . Discipline, Gener. 1679, Æt. 79." It bears no Arms, but Farrer says there was a shield in the window there, which may have some connexion with the family, even if only the foundation of their Coat : Gules, a wyvern or ; on a chief of the second, three lozenges azure.

(In the Davy MSS. [B.M.] is the following pedigree of Discipline : Robert Discipline, of Burnham Overy, by his wife, —, had a son, Thomas Discipline, of Bury, J.P., who had a grant of Arms 23 June, 1731 ; he married Merilina, daughter of Sir Thomas Spring, Bart., of Pakenham, and coheir of her brother, Sir William Spring. She was baptised at Pakenham, 5 Aug., 1695, and buried there, 12 Nov., 1761. Thomas Discipline was buried at Pakenham, 21 April, 1752, leaving by Merilina, two daughters : Merilina and de la Riviere. The former married, on 14 Aug., 1755, Peter le Heup, Esq., of Hessel, who died 9 April, 1792, aged 60, buried at Hessel, leaving a son, Michael William. The other daughter, de la Riviere, married John Goddard, Esq., of Bury, who was born in 1731, and died at Bury, 4 Oct., 1822 ; his wife died in 1788, aged 55, without issue, and was buried at Pakenham on 27 August. Michael William, son of Peter le Heup and Merilina, was baptised at Hessel, 10 June, 1756 ; he married Mary Kirk, daughter of George Waddington, Esq., of Ely, who died in 1828. Michael William died 22 June, 1809, aged 53. No issue mentioned).

On a slab in the vestry, on the S. side of the tower : Arms and Crest of *Blyford*. " Here lyeth Clemence Blyford, ye daughter of Thomas Blyford and Catherine, his wife, who departed this life 9th of March, in ye year of our Lord, 1698. Barbara Blyford, likewise . . . to the said Thomas, who departed this life May 25, 1740, aged 70 years."

On a monumental tablet on the N. wall of the nave, Shield coloured, but obliterated : *Blyford*, with crescent for difference; impaling A chevron ermine between three cinquefoils, *Thorley* (?). Crest : *Blyford*. “Near this place lieth the body of Anne, the wife of Robert Blyford, who departed this life March 10, 1672, aged 55 years; Robert Blyford, who departed this life Nov. 8, 1704, aged 70 years and three months. They had issue : Mary, Henry, Ann, Robert, Margaret. Robert survived the said Ann, Henry, Robert, and the three daughters, and Henry and Margaret survived the said Robert.”

On a tablet on the S. wall of the nave, with coloured Shield : Argent, a chevron between three crescents sable; on a canton of the second, a dove of the first, *Walker*; in pretence, Argent, a chevron between three spear heads sable, *Price* (?). “Thomas Walker, Armiger, Interioris Templi Londoni Socius, in ano. 1706, Thesaurarius, subtus jacet, ob. 26 die Augusti, A.D. 1707, Æt. 61.”

On the N. wall of the nave : Quarterly—1 and 4, *France* quartering *England*; 2, *Scotland*; 3, *Ireland*; but above are the Arms, “G.R. III.,” which must be a later addition.

Blomefield mentions these brasses : “Pray for the soule of Katheryn Thurlow, whych dyed in the yere of our Lord 1517.”—“Pray for the soule of Thomas Thyrlowe, which dyed in 1516.” Also these memorial stones : “In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Thyrlow, of Thorpe, gent., who dyed Jan. 29, 1678, and buried by Thomas, his grandfather; she dyed Nov. 30, 1679, and left only two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.”

M.S. John Watts, gent., who died April 25th, 1677, and of Thomas Watts, and Dorothy, his wife; Thomas died 6 Feb., 1693, aged 60, she Oct., 1695, aged 62.

On a stone with two angels holding a crown, and under it “*Ecce Præmium*,” also “Expecting the resurrection of the Just, here resteth the body of Mrs. Jane Harris, who died

18 July, 1648.”—On another : “ Here lyeth Elizabeth Southwell, daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt., and Lady Margery, his wife, who died in the Calends of March, 1618.”—There is a ledger to Jane Wallis,, single-woman, born 1709, died July 3, 1780.

Externally the Church has tiled roofs over the chancel and porch, and one of lead over the nave and aisle.

THE ADVOWSON.

The Rectory of the Church of St. Clement’s of Burnham, was given by William le Vewtre, or Veutre, to the Priory of Walsingham, towards the end of the 12th century, and confirmed to them by Henry III. in 1255. In 1254, the Rectory was valued at 40 marks (£26 13s. 4d.), and the Priory of Wymondham had a portion of the tithe valued at 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.). After its appropriation, a Vicarage was settled, and in Pope Nicholas’s Taxation, about 1291, this was valued at 6½ marks (£4 6s. 8d.); the Prior of Walsingham’s portion at 30 marks 10s. (£20 10s.), and that of the Priory of Wymondham at 9 marks (£6). The Prior of Walsingham had a manse and 28 acres, but the Vicar had neither. It paid Procurations, Synodals 2s., and Peter’s Pence 13d. In 1421, it was united to the Vicarage of Burnham St. Andrew on the petition of the Prior of Walsingham, patron of both. This Prior continued to present until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown.

It appears in the King’s Book (Bacon’s edition) as Burnham Onery, *alias* Burnham Market (*sic*). St. Clement. Vic. Archidiacon. 7s. 7½d. Episc. 2s. 9d. Mon. Walsingham Propr. Tenths 16s. Value £8 (clear value £80).

The great tithes were commuted for £244 *p.a.*, and the Vicarial for £157.

The living is now a Vicarage, united with the mediocrities of the consolidated Rectories of Burnham Norton and Ulph to

the Rectory of Burnham Sutton; joint net value £310 *p.a.*, with 18 acres of glebe, and residence, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and is now in sequestration pending the disunion of the mediety of Burnham Norton from the benefice. The Earl of Orford is lay impropiator. The Rector of Burnham Thorpe has a tithe rent-charge of £3 *p.a* from this parish.

The Church Land consists of 4 A. 37 P., and the proceeds are applied to the repairs of the building.

LIST OF THE INCUMBENTS.

The following have been Vicars :—

- Circa* 1280 Robert (Vicar —Fin. Norf. 12 Ed. I., 16).
 1300 Richard Gloz—by the Prior and Convent of
 Walsingham.
 1309 Robert de Thorpe—do.
 1314 John de Brunham—do.
 13— John Skil (resigned)—do.
 1331 Geoffrey Bures de Wyghton—do.
 1349 Roger de Ryburgh (resigned)—do.
 1358 Robert Leyeot (resigned)—do.
 1360 Robert Bate—do.
 1379 Simon, son of Adam de Nydd—do.
 1390 John Merch de Wygenhale—do.
 1404 John Banyingham—do.
 1408 William, son of Benjamin Barbour (? Wardour)
 do.
 1414 John Wygenhall (by exchange for West Wal-
 ton)—do.
 1416 Robert Hosteler—do.

On July 22, 1421, John, Bishop of Norwich, united and consolidated the Church and Vicarage of Burnham St. Andrew to this of St. Clement, on the petition of the Prior and Con-

vent of Walsingham, the patrons; and, in the space of a year, the Prior built a good bridge, for travellers on the high way from St. Andrew's to St. Clement's parish.

- 1421 Thomas Lowe (?Lawe) (to Vicarage newly created with the Church of St. Andrew annexed)—do.
- 1429 John Fox—do.
- 1432 William Dykkes—do.
- 1438 John Boteler—do.
- 1440 Edmund Batele (resigned)—do.
- 1447 Robert Salle (resigned)—do.
- 1449 Henry Barker—do.
- 1461 Simon Comyn—do.
- 1487 John Marshall (died)—do.
- 1494 John Browning—do.
- 1525 William Harbotill (resigned)—do.
- 1545 Christopher Yaxley—by the King.
- 1547 Thomas Skelton—by William Sterling, by grant of the next turn from the Prior, etc.
- 1555 Nicholas Chapman—by the Bishop, a lapse.
- 1565 Hugh Elye—by the Queen
- 1592 John Clarkson—do.
- 1605 John Wyld—by the King.
- 1635 Stephen Basset—do.
- 1664 Robert Briggs—do.
- 16— Robert Cubitt (Vicar, in 1698)—do.
- 1701 Andrew Smith (died)—do.
- 1705 Joseph Osborn—by the Queen.
- 1729 Gaven Graves—by the King.
- 1742 Thomas Groom—do.
- 1743 Samuel Alstan—do.
- 1758 John Offley, A.M. (resigned)—do.
- 1758 Robert Styleman—by the Crown.
- 1773 Philip Candler, D.D.—do.

- 1774 Philip Candler (a second time)—do.
 Burnham St. Clement with St. Andrew, which were consolidated in 1421, were united to Burnham St. Albert and a mediety of St. Margaret and All Saints, Nov. 6th, 1806.
- 1832 Hon. Frederick Hotham—by virtue of the consolidation.
- 1854 James Ralph Fox, B.D.—by the Lord Chancellor.
- 1875 George Goodenough Hayter, M.A.—do.
- 1883 Samuel Edward Blomefield, B.A.—do.
- 1903 Edmund Kynaston, M.A. (resigned)—do.

PETERSTONE PRIORY.

A House of Austin Canons was founded in "le Northfield de Burnham," in this parish before 1200, and dedicated to St. Peter (de Petra de St. Petri), but the founder is unknown. Blomefield suggests one of the ancestors of the Cheney family, but this is doubtful, as is his statement that it was subordinate to Walsingham Priory.

In 1250, Roger de Somerton and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Agnes le Moyne, sued the Prior for an acre of land here. Robert, son of Arnold de Munteny, granted by fine, in 1270, to Jeffrey, the Prior of Petreston, five roods of meadow and 20d. rent, with a moiety of the Church of Beeston. In 1291, the temporalities of Petreston Priory were returned at £20 10s. 10½d. *p.a.*, and their spiritualities at £3 6s. 8d. In 1301, a patent was granted to the Priors of Petreston and Westacre for an exchange of lands. In 1336, messuages and lands to the yearly value of 18s. 5d. were granted by the Priory (Pat. 10 Ed. III., pt. ii., m. 38). In 1393, Simon Barrett alienated to the Prior of Petreston one messuage, 26 acres and 1 rood of land here, and in Burnham Thorp, and Holkham. (For a note from the Calendar of Papal Registers *re* Peterston Priory, see Addenda).

In a return of the appropriated Churches of the Diocese, in 1401, it appears that the Church of Beeston (probably a moiety) was appropriated to the Priory, in 1200, and the Church of West Lexham, in 1229.

Another return, in 1416, states that the Priory were in sore straits, owing to the pestilence of 1349, and the inundations of 1378 and 1387 (Norw. Epis. Reg. viii., fo. 130).

In the reign of Henry III., there was a controversy between the Canons of Walsingham, who held the Church of St. Clement's here, and Thomas, the Prior of the Hospital of St. Peter de Petra in Burnham. The Prior of Walsingham had granted to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital a free chantry in their chapel, or oratory at Burnham, with right of burial in their churchyard in this parish, for the brotherhood, for which they were to pay a mark of silver yearly to the Prior; this the Prior recovered with all arrears.

The lands belonging to the Prior of Walsingham, called Crabhall lands, were to pay 25s. for relief, and the Prior to do homage for them to the Earl of Arundel; they contained 80 acres, valued at 26s. 8d., and were given to them by Sir Edmund de Reynham, Kt.

Blomefield says Peterston was charged separately to the Tenths, in 1334, at £2 4s.; this is an error, Testerton was so rated.

In 1428, the temporalities of this Priory here in rents, mill, breeding animals, etc., were valued at £4 4s. 1¼d. *p.a.* (Their total temporalities were then £20 10s. 10d., and spiritualities £27 4s. 2¼d.). William de Westacre, Chancellor of Norwich, at his death, in 1418, gave 20s. to the repair of St. Peter's Chapel here.

The Priory having fallen into decay, in 1449, and the income only 20 marks *p.a.*, the Prior of Walsingham had a grant of the site of the Priory, or Hospital, of Petreston, or Peterstone, and it was then united by a grant of the King, and confirmed by Walter, Bishop of Norwich, who reserved

a pension of 13s. 4d. to the Cathedral Priory of Norwich (Pat. 28 Henry VI., pt. 1 m. 18, and Norw. Epis. Reg. xi., fo. 378).

The pension of 13s. 4d. due to the Bishop was released to the King in 1550, by Bishop Thirlby. At the Dissolution it passed to the Crown, and was granted April 11th, 1551, to Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, and his successors, and was held of that See.

When this Priory was united to Walsingham, the Bishop of Norwich reserved to himself and successors, all Churches belonging to the said Priory, the Bishop paying Tenths to the King, when they were required, and Walsingham was to pay Tenths for temporalities.

About 1600, it was held by Richard Manser, gen., who had lawsuits with Firmine Gray, about a lease of it, and dying, *s.p.*, he left it by Will to his brother, Roger Manser, who was deprived of it by — Armiger, of North Creak, who married Richard Manser's sister, and left it to William Armiger, his son and heir, who sold it, to secure the title, to Lord Chief Justice Coke.

Peterstone House and farm are now held of the See of Norwich by the Earl of Leicester.

PRIORS OF PETERSTONE, OR PETERESTON PRIORY.

Temp. Henry III. Thomas.

Do. Philip.

Circa 1251 Simon.

Circa 1270 Godfrey.

Circa 1272 Roger.

Circa 1304 Eustace de Barsham (resigned, 1308).

1314 Waren de Repps.

1324 Thomas de Warham.

1339 Thomas de Warham.

1349 John de Holkham.

13— Roger de Briningham (resigned).

- 1365 John Massingham (died).
 1376 John de Dunton.
 1393 William Bryght de Wyghton.
 1396 Dionysius de Warham (died).
 1433 Richard Hulme.

REFERENCES.

References to Burnham Overy are to be found in the following :—Church Notes by Kerrich; Add. MSS. (B.M.) 6735, fo. 26, 30; 6736, fo. 25; 6755, fo. 21; 6759, fo. 152.—Cotman's Architectural Remains, vol. i., ser. 2, pl. 10.—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Ed. VI.; Pub. Rec. Off., vol. 503, No. 2.—Deed relating to (1332); Cartæ Miscell. Aug. Off., vol. ii., No. 2.—Court of Manors of Crabbhall and Lathe Manors, dated 1629-1631; see Calr. of Bodleian Charters, 231.—Pedigree of Discipline, of Burnham Overy; Add. MS. (B.M.) 19,127.—Lease of Manor, Rectory, etc.; East Anglian, ii., p. 113.—Exchqr. Depn. by Comm., 10 Chas. I., in suit of Edward Rennieke *v.* Sir Philip Parker, Sir Thos. Glemham and Mary, his wife, Herbert Ward, clerk, Jno. Boston, clerk, and others, as to rectory of Burnham Overy, and others, rectory of Burnham, etc. Meets and bounds, etc.—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 19.—Burnham Vewters; Court Book, Edward VI., Treasury of Receipt A. $\frac{4}{36}$.—Notes on Church and living; Add. MSS. 36,776, 33,393.—J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii.—Trust deed as to Primitive Methodist Chapel and School at; Close Roll, 1861, pt. 58, No. 10.

PETERSTONE PRIORY.—Victoria History of Norfolk, vol. ii.—Dugdale's Monasticon (ed. 1846), vol. vi., p. 574; Taylor's Index Monasticus, p. 22.—Notes by Kerrich; Add. MS. 6744, fo. 39; 6759, fo. 6, 7, 11-18.—[Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

(For further notes on the Burnham's see Addenda.)

St. Ethelbert's, Burnham Sutton.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BURNHAM Sutton, or Southtown, with Burnham Ulph, formerly separate, now form one parish adjoining the S.E. end, and practically part of the town of Burnham Market, about 25 miles N.E. of King's Lynn, and 32 N.W. from Norwich, in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. Burnham Sutton and Ulph have an area of 1472·316 acres of land, and ·594 of water, chiefly in two farms, one called Crab Hall farm, of about 1,000 acres, belonging to the Earl of Leicester, and the other, Muckleton, of about 450 acres, the property of the Earl of Orford, lying about two miles W. of the Church. The soil is light, subsoil chalk. In 1845, 1,402 acres were returned as arable land, 54 pasture and meadow, and 23 woodland. Value of Real Property, in 1815, £1,477, in 1843 £2,087. Rateable value in 1856 £1,774, in 1874 £1,997, in 1889 £1,881, in 1899 £1,436, in 1903 £1,613, and, in 1911, £1,578. The Parish Rates, in 1803, were 6s. in the £, and realized £144 10s. 7½d. The County Rate, including Police, in 1883, was £36 3s. 2d.

In 1334, "Brunham Sutton" (mentioned under Gallow Hundred) was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £4; 13s. 4d. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious. The Poll Tax, in 1666, realized £15 8s. 8d.; this was at the rate of 1s. a head, and £5 extra for an esquire. The number of Hearths and Stoves taxed here, in 1672, was 65.

There was a population of 201 in 1801, 273 in 1811, 315 in 1821, 364 in 1831, 355 in 1841, 429 in 1851 (97 houses), 380 in 1861, 350 in 1871, 319 in 1881, 333 in 1891, 330 in 1901, and, in 1911, there were 411 inhabitants. The children attend the Public Elementary School in Burnham Ulph parish. There is a small Wesleyan Chapel, erected in 1828, and the Plymouth Brethren have a preaching-room here.

Burnham Sutton is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, being accounted for under the other Burnhams. The suffix Sutton, or Southtown, is to distinguish it from the other parishes, lying, as it does, S. of Burnham Market, or Westgate.

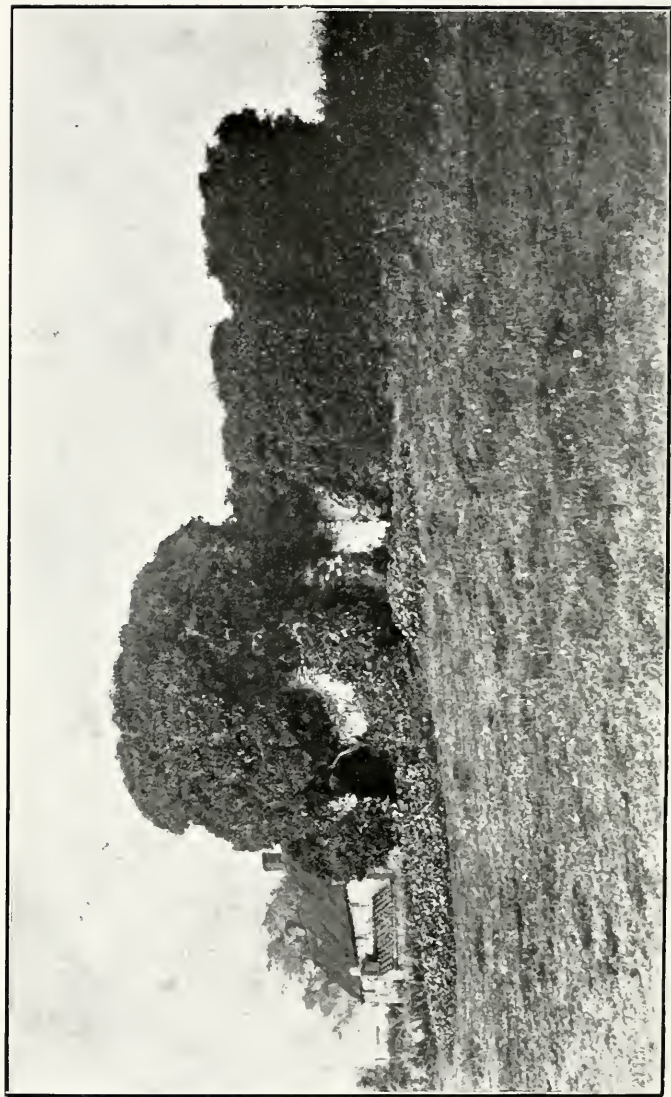
MANORIAL NOTES.

The Manor of Virley's, held by Robert de Verli at the Domesday Survey, extended here (see under Burnham Thorp).

During the reign of Henry III., Robert Crowe held half a Knight's fee of the heirs of Virley, they of the heirs of Hugh Bardolf, who held of the Earl Warren, and he of the King, *in capite*. In 1347, John de Arches and Agnes, his wife, and Henry Neel, held half a fee, which Richard de Walsingham and Christian, his wife, formerly held.—In 1347, the Earl Warren held in Brunham Sincton *vel* Sunton, or Sutton, half a fee of the King.

Burnham Sutton Manor was granted to Thomas Asshe by Edward IV. in 1480.

Sir Henry Sacheverell, Kt., in 1531, conveyed, by fine, to Sir Henry Heydon, etc., the Manor of Donnellys, or Davellis, with four messuages and lands here, and in Burnham Norton, Westgate, Ulph, etc. Francis Cobbe, in 1565, had a *præcipe* to render to Jeffrey Cobbe, the Manor of Donnel; and by an inquisition taken at Fakenham, Oct. 8, 1582, Francis Cobb, gen., of Burnham Norton, was found to die seized of the Manor of Donnells, or Danyels, held of the lordship of Burnham Thorpe in free soccage, also of divers lands in Burn-



Ruins of St. Ethelbert's Church, Burnham Sutton.

ham Norton, Westgate, Depedale, etc., held of the Manor of Polstede Hall, in free soccage; the lordship of Burton Lazars in Burnham Sutton, etc., held in soccage; lands and tenements; Westhills, etc., late Henry Warner's, held of the King, *in capite*, by the 100th part of a Knight's fee.

The Prior of Walsingham had a lordship here, called Crab Hall, which was granted 30 July, 1567, to Sir Thomas Heneage and Ann, his wife, in consideration of the Manor of Legborne, with the Rectory and site of the Priory of Legborne, conveyed by them to Queen Elizabeth; the fee farm rent of it was in Sir Charles Cornwallis, in 1603, and subsequently in the Thurlows. This afterwards passed to the Coke family, and is now owned by the Earl of Leicester.

Other lordships extend into this parish, *viz.*, Polsted Hall, Reynham's and Lexham's.

Burnham Sutton and Ulph paid 3s. leet fee to the lord of the Hundred.

THE CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, or Albert, has long been in ruins, only the tower and part of the N. wall of the nave remain, which are covered with ivy. On July 31st, 1771, a faculty was granted authorizing the demolition of the Church (which was not more than two furlongs from Burnham Ulph), and the sale of the bell. In the Inventory of Church Goods in 6 Edward VI., which is much mutilated, two bells are mentioned—one of two cwts., and the other of one cwt., also a Chalice and Paten of "sylver parcell gylt" weighing 12 ozs.

The parishioners of Burnham Sutton are entitled to sittings in the Church of Burnham Ulph.

Blomefield says there were two stones in the Church, with this inscription in Black Letter: "Hier Light Tomas Colmandrould."

There were formerly Guilds in the Church, dedicated to Sts. Albert and Erasmus.

The Registers date from 1653.

The Church plate consists of a silver Chalice and cover, with the Norwich hall-mark, on which is engraved round the bowl, "The Townshyp of Burnā Sotun." There is no date, but it is of about the same as that in Burnham Ulph and Burnham Westgate, 1568.

THE ADVOWSON.

The Abbot of Ramsey was patron of the Church of St. Ethelbert.

In 1254, in the Norwich Taxation, is the following:— "Burnham Sci. Alberti 8½ marks (£5 13s. 4d.). De quibus Abbas de Rameseye 1 mark (13s. 4d.). Capellanus de Depedale decime de dominico R. de Burnham 20s. Prior de Wymundham decime de terris Jacobi de Verly ½ mark (6s. 8d.). Prior de Wansingham de eodem (*sic*) 3s. 4d." In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, about 1291, it was valued at 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.). The others at the same, with the exception of the portion of the Prior of Walsingham, which was included in the 10 marks; but the Prior of Castleacre at this time had a portion, valued at 6s. 8d. (In 1265, Simon, Bishop of Norwich, confirmed to the Prior of Castleacre two parts of the tithes of the demesnes of Philip de Burnham, William de Grancourt, John Fitz-Ralph, Hugh de Polstede, Robert Angre, and William de Gymingham). During the reign of Edward I., the Rector had a manse and 7 acres, and paid the pensions of the Abbot of Ramsey, and the Prior of Castleacre, and 10d. Peter's Pence.

It appears in the King's Book (Bacon's edition) as Burnham St. Albert, and a mediety of the Rectory of Burnham St. Margaret and Burnham All Saints. Rec. Abb. Ramsey 13s. 4d. Pri. Castleacre 16s. 8d. Abb. Wyndham 6s. 8d. Archidiaconus 13s. 9¼d. Episc. 3s. 6d. Tenths £1 15s. Value £17 10s. (clear value £170).

The living was consolidated with Burnham All Saints

(Ulph) on August 5th, 1420; with Burnham St. Margaret (Norton) on Nov. 17th, 1422; with Burnham St. Clement (Overy) on Nov. 6th, 1806. The tithes of Burnham Sutton and Ulph were commuted for £418 3s.—The Incumbent of Burnham Thorpe has 4 acres of glebe here.—It is now a Rectory with the mediety of the Rectories of Burnham Ulph and Norton, together with the Vicarage of Burnham Overy annexed, joint net £310, and 47 acres of glebe, and residence, purchased in 1859. It is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The Vicarage of Burnham Overy and Rectory of Burnham Sutton with Ulph is in sequestration pending disunion of the mediety of Burnham Norton from the benefice.

LIST OF RECTORS.

The following have been Rectors :—

- 1213 John Nevill—by the King, on the vacancy of the Abbacy of Ramsey.
- Circa* 1278 John de Wethersfield.
- 1305 William de Corton (or Colton)—by the Abbot and Convent of Ramsey.
- 1311 Walter de Forthington—do.
- 1313 Hugh Tracey—do.
- 13— William Botiller (resigned)—do.
- 1332 William de Barton—do.
- 1349 Adam de Laveryngton (resigned)—by the King, on the vacancy in the Abbey.
- 1377 Thomas Hannok (exchanged for Baudesey—resigned)—by the Abbot, etc., of Ramsey.
- 1383 Richard Atteston (exchanged for Croungthorp)—do.
- 1387 James de Norton (exchanged for Southacre)—do.
- 1398 Simon de Bury (resigned)—do.
- 1411 Robert Metton (exchanged for Framingham Parva—resigned)—do.

- 1414 John, son of Robert Taylor (exchanged for Manyngton—resigned)—do.
 1422 Thomas Fysh (exchanged for Abinton, Ely)—do.
 1424 John Mey—do.
 1430 Ralph Fouldon—do.
 1449 William Luys—by the Bishop's Vicar-General, a lapse.

(For the remainder to 1600 see under Burnham Norton).

Circa 1600 Nicholas Steere, S.T.B.—by Sir Charles Cornwallis.

(See under Burnham Norton).

- 1708 Joseph Osborne, or Osbern—by the Queen.
 1729 Thomas Smithson (to St. Albert and the medieties of St. Margaret and All Saints—
 —died)—by the King.
 1755 Edmund Nelson (to ditto)—by the Crown.
 1797 Suckling Nelson—do.
 1799 Edmund Nelson—do.
 1802 Hon. Frederick Hotham, M.A.—do.
 1832 Bernard Gilpin (to a moiety)—do.
 1854 George Goodenough Hayter, M.A. (do.).
 1883 Samuel Edward Blomefield, B.A. (do.).
 1903 Edmund Kynaston, M.A. (do.—resigned).

REFERENCES.

References to Burnham Sutton are to be found in the following :—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Edward VI. ; Pub. Rec Off., vol. 503, No. 6.—Terrier of in 1596; Rawlinson MS. B. 390.—Royalists' possessions in; see vol. iv., p. 353 of 2nd. ser. Royalist Compn. Papers, Pub. Rec. Off.—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 29.—Extract from Parish Register of, by A. Norris; Rye MSS., No. 9, p. 120, etc.—[Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

(For further notes see Addenda.)

All Saints', Burnham Thorpe.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BURNHAM Thorpe is a parish and village in the vale of a small rivulet, which empties itself into Burnham Overy Staith, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Burnham Market, or Westgate, station, 5 W. from Wells, 6 N. from Fakenham, and 31 N.W. from Norwich, in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. The parish has an area of 2359·280 acres of land, and 4·978 of water, mostly belonging to the Earl of Orford, who is lord of the Manor, Caius College, Cambridge, and the Earl of Leicester. The soil is generally light, subsoil chalk and gravel. Value of Real Property in 1815 £2,466, in 1843 £3,137. Rateable value in 1856 £2,607, in 1874 £3,428, in 1882 £3,387, in 1889 £3,095, in 1903 £2,025, and, in 1911, £1,943. The Parish Rates, in 1803, were 5s. 6d. in the £, and realized £258 3s. 3d. The County Rate, including Police, in 1883, was £68 18s. 11d.

In 1334, "Brunham Thorp" was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £3 10s., 20s. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious. The Poll Tax, in 1666, realized £10 1s. 8d.; this was at the rate of 1s. a head, and £5 extra for an esquire. The number of Hearths and Stoves taxed here, in 1672, was 72.

There was a population of 270 in 1801, 319 in 1811, 344 in 1821, 363 in 1831, 396 in 1841, 424 in 1851 (82 houses), 427 in 1861, 374 in 1871, 354 in 1881, 353 in 1891, 304 in 1901 (73 houses), and, in 1911, there were 294 inhabitants. The children attend the Public Elementary School, enlarged in 1872-3, to hold 80.

In 1599, Richard Bunting gave a chamber over a malt-house here, to be used as a school, and charged his lands in the Manor of Gyrrès-cum-Patin in Barwick and Barmer, with the yearly payment of £12 to the schoolmaster. The school was not established till 1704, and the rent-charge remained unpaid until 1797, when after paying the cost of a suit in Chancery, the remaining part of the arrears, about £219, was laid out in the purchase of £448 Consols. Lord Walpole, against whom this Chancery suit was instituted, in 1797, gave in exchange for the old school, a school and teacher's residence, and about one acre of land, and kept the same in repair.

In the parish is a Primitive Methodist Chapel, built in 1864, at a cost of £144, to seat 150 persons.

The Poor have 16s. *p.a.*, left by Thomas Taylor, 5s. by an unknown donor, and 16s. from Ward's Charity.—In Z. Clark's Abridged Return for Gilbert's Act, 1786, *re* Norfolk Charities, published in 1811, is the following:—"Mr. Ward bequeathed a Rent-Charge of £1 *p.a.* upon an Estate at Thursford, now the property of —. Shermingham: to be distributed to the Poor belonging to this Parish on the Feast of St. Thomas yearly, by the Minister and Churchwardens.—Thomas Taylor bequeathed a Rent-charge upon an Estate at Burnham Thorpe, now Lord Walpole's, of £1, to be distributed as above at Easter. The sum of 4s. is deducted from each of the above legacies for Land Tax."

Burnham Thorpe is celebrated as being the birth-place of the immortal Lord Nelson. A Memorial Hall was erected, in 1891, at a cost of £556, as a tribute to his memory; it is

a building of red brick and flint, with copper bell turret, and contains a fine hall 50ft. long and 18ft. wide.

The old "L"-shaped Rectory-house, in which Nelson was born, while his father was Rector, was unfortunately pulled down by the Rev. D. Everard, his successor, and a modern building erected, further from the road than the former one. A pump, an old well, two elm trees, and a pond, formed by Nelson himself, and a man named Williamson, are all the relics that remain near the site of the birth-place of the hero of Trafalgar. He seemed to have been very fond of his native village, and often mentioned it in letters to his friends. On the morning of the battle of Trafalgar, when the "Victory" was going into action, Nelson said: "This is the happiest day of my life, and it is a happy day, too, for Burnham Thorpe, for it is the day of their fair." (?) He also desired to be buried here, near his father and mother, unless the King ordered otherwise. He chose Norfolk men for most of his personal attendants, and his faithful servant, Tom Allen was born at Burnham Thorpe, in 1764. Allen, who was entirely illiterate, was received in Greenwich Hospital, 20th Oct., 1831; he afterwards became gardener to Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bt., and subsequently returned to Greenwich, and became Pewterer to the Hospital, where he died, and was buried in 1838.

Burnham Thorpe is written "Bruneham Torp" in the Domesday Book. Burne is the Anglo-Saxon Burne, a stream (all the Burnhams are near streams), and ham, the Anglo-Saxon Ham, Dan. Hiem, Swed. Hem, a home. Thorpe is the Dan. and Swed. Torp, Icel. Thorp, Frs. Threp, Germ. Dorp, A.-S. Thorpe, a village, a small collection of houses. Thorpe, as a termination, is usually considered characteristic of a Danish possession.—Björn is a Norsk personal name, and Beorning an Anglo-Saxon family name.

In the Visitation of Norfolk, for 1664, the family of Cornwallis of Burnham Thorpe is mentioned.

In "Archæologia" is an old poem on the Siege of Rouen, *temp.* Edward III., translated into English by John Maundevyle, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, *c.* 1430. (See also Harl. MSS., 753 and 2,256).

The old moated Manor-house is now a farm-house.

MANORIAL NOTES.

The Domesday Book says: Hundred of "Galhou" (Gallow). Lands of William de Warenne. In "Bruncham Torp," Walter holds two carucates of land, which Tocha held in the time of King Edward (the Confessor) (as) two carucates of land. Then as now (the Survey) 10 villeins and 29 bordars. Then three servi. Then, as now, two plough-teams in the demesne; and then five plough-teams amongst the tenants, now two; (the others) could be restored. Pannage for eight hogs, one acre of meadow. The third part of one mill. Then two rounceys, now six, and one ass. Then four head of cattle and now; and 28 hogs and 345 sheep. And nine socmen belong to this Manor, with one carucate of land, and they have two plough-teams. One Church with 80 acres. Then it was worth 60s. and afterwards, now £4. And it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length, and one league in breadth, and for 20s. pays 3s. in Gelt, whoever may hold there.

Hundred of "Galgou." Lands of Robert de Verli. In "Bruncham Torp," Goduin held one carucate of land in the time of King Edward, and afterwards Ralf, when he suffered forfeiture. Then and now (there were) eight bordars. Then one servus. Then one plough-team in the demesne, now one half. Then one plough-team belonging to the tenants, now one half. Then two rounceys, now one. Then 180 sheep, now 21. And there are two freemen on this carucate of land (ii liberi homines manent in hanc carucata terre). It was then worth 40s. now 30s.

* Lands of Roger Bigot. Hundred of "Brodercros." In "Bruncham" (Thorpe) Humfrey de Cuelai holds one caru-

cate of land, which Kochagana held in the time of King Edward (the Confessor). Then two villeins, and now (the Survey) the same. Always 10 bordars. Then two servi, now one. Always one plough-team in the demesne. Then two plough-teams amongst the tenants, now one, but (the other) can be restored. Now 40 sheep. Then it was worth 20s., now 16s.—In “Bruncham,” the same holds two freemen and one carucate of land. Then and now 10 bordars; then and now one plough-team in the demesne. Then one plough-team, belonging to the tenants, now one half, and two parts of a mill, half an acre of meadow. Then it was worth 8s., now 18s. There, too, the same holds two freemen with half a carucate of land. Always two bordars. Always half a plough-team. Then it was worth 2s., now 12 pence.

*Blomefield does not include the above under Burnham Thorpe, but in Feud. Aids iii. 405, it appears that Burnham Thorpe was held of the Earl Marshal with North Creake, in 1302.

BURNHAM THORPE MANOR.

Tocha, or Toke, a wealthy Saxon, who held a moiety of this place in the time of the Confessor, was deprived of most of his Manors by William the Conqueror, who granted this to William, Earl Warren, and he enfeoffed one Walter in it. This Walter, Blomefield says, seems to have been the ancestor of the family of de Burnham, and one of this family, Philip de Burnham, appears as lord in the reign of King Stephen. He left two sons: William and Reginald. The former had a son, Philip, who was lord in 1184, but the Manor passed from this family, in the reign of Henry III., when William de Burnham died without issue, to Sir William de Calthorp, by the marriage of his sister and heir, Cecilia, of whom see under Harpley.

In 1261, Sir William de Calthorp and Cecilia, his wife, had a charter of a fair at Burnham on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Peter ad vincula, and a weekly market on Saturday. William de Grancourt also had an interest here, for, in 1261, he released by fine to Sir William de Calthorp and Cecilia, two carucates of land, and to the Abbot of Creke, his right in 15 acres and two parts of a mill, which was confirmed by Walter, son of William de Grancourt, in 1286.

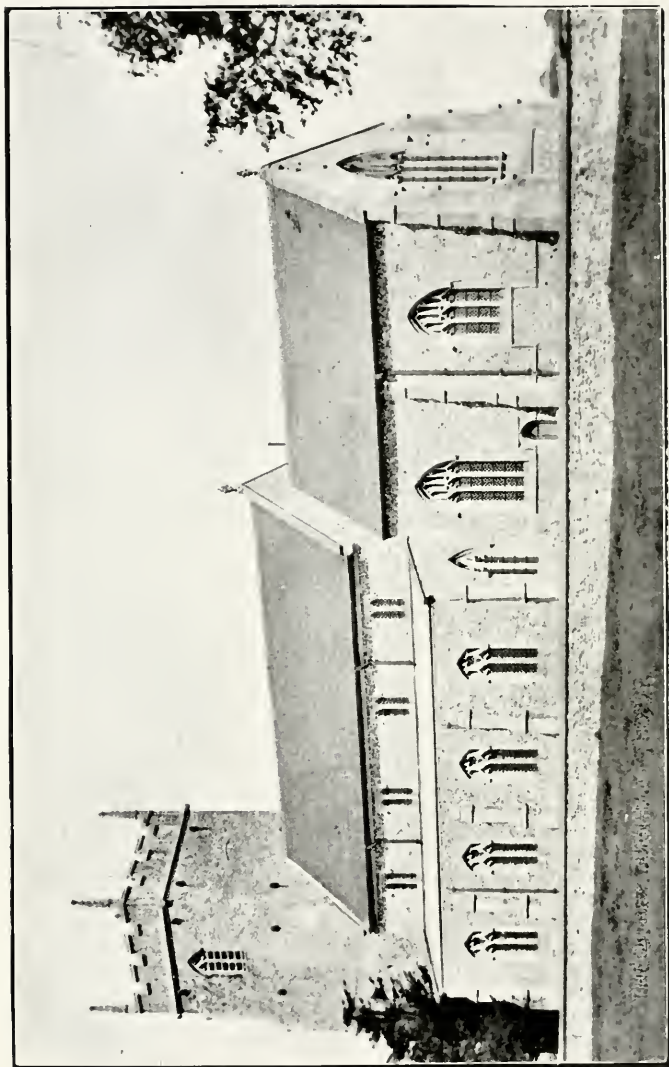
The Calthorps continued lords of this portion until Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip, and sister and heiress of Philip Calthorp, armiger, carried it in marriage to Sir Henry Parker, of Erwarton, Suffolk, who had livery of it in 1550; and Sir Calthorp Parker died seized of it, in 1616, and Philip was his son and heir, then aged 17 years, and Sir Philip Parker presented to the Church, as lord, in 1681.

This Manor (with others in the Burnhams) was afterwards purchased of Sir Philip Parker, of Erwarton, Suffolk, by Peter Lombard, Esq., who became lord in 1715, and, on the marriage of Mary, his daughter and coheiress, the Manor of Burnham Thorpe *cum membris, viz.*, Coldham's and Hayward's, passed to Horace Walpole, Esq., created Lord Walpole in 1756, and it still remains in this family, the Earl of Orford being the present lord of the Manor.—The fines are arbitrary.

VERLEY'S MANOR.

This consisted of that portion belonging to Robert de Verli, or Verley, at the time of the Domesday Survey, which was previously held by Godwin and Earl Ralph, the latter having forfeited it on his rebellion. Robert de Verli also held the Manors of West Herling, Dalling, and Tunstal, in Norfolk.

From the de Verli family, it passed to the Earl Warren, and by a branch of that family to the Bardolphs. From an aid granted in the reign of Henry III., on the mar-



All Saints' Church, Burnham Thorpe.

riage of that King's sister, William de Riseby is stated to have held half a Knight's fee here of the Honour of Wirme-gay; and Robert Crow also held half a fee of the heirs of de Vyrley, or Verley, who held of the Earl Warren.

In the Escheat Rolls of 1330, Philip Verley appears to have died seized of two Knights' fees here, and in Euston, Herling, etc., belonging to the Lord Bardolf.—James de Pinkeney had a moiety of a fee, in 1347, and, at the same time, William de Calthorp held half a fee, lately belonging to Robert Crowe, who held of their heirs of de Verley, and they of the Honour of Wirmegey, and that of the Earl Warren.—Sir William Calthorpe was lord of a whole fee, in 1399, held as above, and subsequently it became united to the Manor of Burnham Thorpe.

Wymondham Priory Manor. This House had a small Manor here, in 1290, which year the Prior impleaded William de Calthorp for breaking his fold, when it was found that he had no liberty of foldage, from the middle of March to the feast of St. John the Baptist. On the dissolution of the Priory, this Manor, valued at £6, passed to the Crown, and was granted, on Feb. 12th, 1558, to John Caius, M.D., who gave it to his College at Cambridge, where it still remains.

William, son of Philip de Candos, confirmed by deed, *sans* date, all the gifts which Philip, his father, made to the monks of Castleacre, and, in particular the land that William Pulchard held here (Reg. Castleacre, fo. 45, etc.).

The leet fee due to the lord of the Hundred from Burnham Thorp was 2s.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands on the outskirts of the village on a grassy hillock, in the midst of green fields; the old Manor-house, with high sloping roof and dormer windows, being the only habitation near it—the Rectory-house is a mile away. It is a building of flint

and freestone, mostly in the Perpendicular style of architecture, consisting of chancel, lofty clerestoried nave of 4 bays, with aisles, N. porch, and a square embattled tower at the W. end, containing one bell, which is inscribed: "Elias Brend 1658."

The old S. aisle was pulled down many years ago, and the wall built up between the round shafts (possibly Early English) of the columns of the bays, with ugly brick buttresses run up to support the wall. In the early part of the 19th century, the tower fell, and damaged the roof, and broke part of the font. The tower was repaired at a reduced height, and the old stonework of the parapet, containing shields, was inserted upside down. The pulpit, an old "three-decker," was cut down, and the sounding board used to form the floor of it. A new one was presented by Sir Wm. J. Lancaster, Kt., in 1905.

Although the building was repaired in 1842, it soon fell into a state of great decay, and so remained until the Rev. John Levien started a plan for restoring the Church by public subscriptions, which was carried into effect by his successor, the Rev. J. L. Knight, in 1892-5, with the help of Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, at a cost of £5,000, when it was re-roofed, and a S. aisle added.

The nave arcade has circular pillars with well-moulded round caps, under double chamfered arches; the bases are set on broad plinths; responds semi-circular. The clerestory has four 2-light plain square-headed windows on either side. The chancel arch is modern, but retains a squint in the N. jamb, which has a trefoiled head on the nave side. A priest's door remains on the S. side of the chancel, with a square label over carved roses. The N. doorway of the nave is plain. The windows in this part are transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, and are reproduced in the new S. aisle. A Decorated window is at the E. end of the N. aisle, below which is the platform of an altar, and there is a recess, E. of a small doorway, at the E. end of the N. aisle wall.

An oak lectern, constructed from a portion of H.M.S. "Victory," was presented by the Lords of the Admiralty, as a memorial to Lord Nelson, in 1881; the plates at the base also formed part of that ship, and are inscribed: "To the Glory of God and in memory of Horatio Nelson, this Lectern, made from the wood of H.M. Ship *Victory*, on the deck of which he fell, thanking God that he had done his duty, is dedicated, A.D. 1881."—"The Wood and the two Plates form part of the *Victory*, the Flagship of Lord Nelson at the the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct., 1805. They were given by the Lords of the Admiralty to Burnham Thorpe, his native parish, A.D. 1881." The London Society of East Anglians, to commemorate the centenary of the Battle of Trafalgar, in 1905, erected a bust of Nelson in the Church; and, in 1911, an altar was put up to the memory of all those who fell in the same battle.

Edmund Nelson, father of Baron Nelson of the Nile and Burnham Thorpe, married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Suckling, Prebend of Westminster, and Rector of Barsham, Suffolk. Her grandmother, Mary, was sister of Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, and owing to this family connection he was given this benefice.

In the chancel is a Perpendicular piscina and triple sedilia, all included in a drip moulding, the hollow of which is filled with alternate beasts and flowers, supported by poorly executed demi-figures with shields; similar figures also support the springing of the moulding, which forms the principal of the canopies over the stalls. The arches are conquefoiled with flowered points, and the spandrels of the ogee arches are filled with good bold varied foliage. Cotman says, the foliage used in these stalls is bold and good, but not of so minute and delicate a character as is sometimes found in stalls of this date; that in the arches is well varied, and the whole is a good one of its kind. The window above is good Perpendicular, of three lights, with the arches of the heads of the lights formed

in its principal fillet in straight and not curved lines, an arrangement not uncommon in Perpendicular work.

The old font, in which Nelson was baptized, still remains. It is of Purbeck marble, having a shallow octagonal bowl, with two vacant niches on each face, resting on a round shaft, all standing on an octagonal base. The E. window of the chancel is Perpendicular (c. 1400), and of three lights; it is flanked outside by two niches. There are panels under the lights outside, and within are two recessed arches, sunk into the wall with chamfered 3-centred heads, and a dividing engaged shaft, with base mouldings. The whole of the E. end of the Church is still richly chequered in flints and freestone. The upper part of the window is filled with stained glass, representing Sts. Peter, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

The chancel was probably entirely re-built by the executors of Sir William Calthorp, whose brass is mentioned under Memorials and Heraldry.

The seats are all of the open-bench order, and will accommodate 250 persons. Those at the E. end of the N. aisle were presented by S. H. Hodgson, Esq., in 1862.

MEMORIALS AND HERALDRY.

The following Memorials and Heraldry remain in the Church :—On a slab at the E. end : Six fleurs-de-lis, 3, 2 and 1; a chief indented, with crescent for difference, *Paston* (Argent, six fleurs-de-lis azure; a chief indented or); impaling, Guttée, on a fesse three Cornish choughs, *Cornwaleys*, or *Cornwallis* (Sable, guttée d'eau, on a fesse argent three Cornish choughs proper). Crest : A griffin sejant, wings endorsed, ducally gorged, holding in its mouth a horseshoe, *Paston*. (A griffin sejant with wings endorsed or, holding in its beak a chaplet gules). “The grave of Frances Paston, daughter of Sir William Cornwaleys, ye younger, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Philip Parker, the relict of Thomas

Paston, ye second son of Sir Edmund Paston, of Paston, Kt. She departed this life upon ye 6th of November in ye 73rd yeare of her age, and in ye yeare of our Lord 1675."

On another slab : "Frances, wife of Samuel Richardson, Clerke, and daughter of Thomas Cornwallis, Esqre., who died Jan. 24, 1662." Blomefield says "1684."—On a brass : "Rev. Philip Cornwallis, younger son of Sir William, who was Rector here, and died Dec. 30, 1680." (In Latin.)

On a brass in the chancel, with portraiture and two Shields : 1, Chequy, a fesse ermine, *Calthorpe* (Chequy, or and azure, a fesse ermine). 2, A fesse between six cross-crosslets, with an annulet for difference, *St. Omer* (Azure, a fesse between six cross-crosslets or). "Will. Calthorp, Miles, quondam Dnus. Manerii et Patronus Eccleie de Burnham omn. scor. com. Norf., filius Oliveri Calthorp, Militis, et Isabella uxoris ejus, filie (reaved) sub hoc marmore in ecclia. predicta requiescens, obiit xx. quarto die Decembris, Anno Dom. mccccxx., quor. animabs. p'picietur deus. Amen." There is an effigy of Sir William in plate armour, wearing the collar of "SS.," of which this is the first example in Norfolk. Under each Shield is a falcon, belled and jessed, standing on a mount, with this label, "Pensey de Fyner." On a fillet of brass, attached to the buttress, on the right side of the effigy, is "Quisquis eris qui transieris, sta, perlege, plora"; the fillet on the left is now reaved, but no doubt was inscribed : "Sum quod eris, fueramq. quod es. pro me precor ora." Part of his sword is also gone. The armour is ornamented with great care. Sir William is under an embattled canopy, the first instance of a square-headed canopy; the arch, too, of the second, or inner, canopy is not the usual dropped-arch, but is here decidedly semi-circular. At the ends of the outer frame are the symbols of the Evangelists. About 1845, Norman, the village school-master, who had taken care of this brass, refixed the same in the Church.

On slabs in the chancel : A cross flory, over all a bendlet, *Nelson* (Or, a cross flory sable, over all a bendlet gules); impaling, Three stags trippant, *Suckling* (Per pale, gules and azure, three bucks trippant or). "Conservandæ memoriæ causa Catherinæ Nelson, Mauritiî Suckling, D.D., filiæ, neptis Caroli Turner, Baronetti, et primæ uxoris Edmundi Nelson, hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris in Liberos sibi peperit, 8 supersunt conjugali et maternâ affectione, Christianâ caritate et vera amicitia fuit prædita, ob. Decemb. 26, Ann. Salutis 1767, suæ æt. 42. Let these alone, Let no man move these bones."

On a slab, covered by the organ : Argent, a fesse between three lions' heads erased azure, *Lombard*; most of the inscription is illegible, but the name "Lombard" and "ætatis 72" are to be seen. Blomefield says there was a stone to the memory of Peter Lombard, son of Peter, who died Jan. 1, 1717, aged 19, and two pennons with the Arms.

There was a stone, with marginal inscription in brass, to Catherine Hoo, daughter of Philip Russel, gen., who died March 9th, 1604, wife of Clement Hoo, gen.

On monuments and tablets in the chancel, Arms partly tinctured by lines : A fesse wavy between three estoiles, with a crescent for difference, *Everard* (Argent, a fesse wavy between three estoiles gules). Crest : The bust of a man in profile, coupé at the shoulders, on the head a long cap, *Everard* (The bust of a man in profile, coupé at the shoulders proper, on the head a long cap sable, fretty or). For "The Rev. William Hest Everard, last surviving son of the Rev. Daniel Everard, A.M., Rector, and of Henrietta, his wife. He was of Baliol Coll., Oxford, 23 years Curate of this parish, and died of a rapid consumption at Torquay, Nov. 8, 1847, aged 47 years, and lies buried there. Henrietta, wife of Rev. Daniel Everard, only daughter of the late Henry Handley Norris, Esq., of Hackney, Middlesex, who on the 1st of January, 1841, meekly resigned her soul into the hands of God who

gave it. She died in the 65th year of her age." This monument has full-length side figures.

"Ann, wife of Chadworth Hollway Hodgson, Esq., of Boston, Lincolnshire, eldest daughter of Rev. Edward Browne Everard, Rector, who died Feb. 14, 1858, aged 24."

Or, a cross flory sable, surmounted of a bend gules, thereon another engrailed of the first, charged with three bombs of the second, fired proper; on a chief undulated argent, the waves of the sea, from which a palm tree issuant between a disabled ship on the dexter side, and on the sinister a ruined battery, all proper, *Nelson*. (There should be over all, on a fesse wavy, the word "Trafalgar" in gold). Crests: 1, On a naval crown or, the Chelengk, or Plume of Triumph, presented to the Lord Nelson by the Grand Signior; 2, The stern of a Spanish line of battleship floatant upon waves, all proper, inscribed under the gallery "San Josef." Over it a motto: "Faith and Works." Motto: "Palmam qui meruit ferat." For "the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of this parish 46 years, Father of Horatio, Ld. Viscount Nelson of the Nile, Duke of Bronte, died April 26, 1802, aged 79. Edmund, son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, and Catherine, his wife, died Dec. 12, 1789, aged 28. Susanna Bolton, wife of Thomas Bolton, and sister of Horatio, Viscount Nelson, died July 13, 1813, aged 58. Maurice, eldest son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, died April 24, 1802, aged 48."

On Shields in the E. window: Or, on a fesse between two chevrons sable three cross-crosslets of the field, *Walpole*. This Shield is ensigned with an earl's coronet. Motto: "Fari sentiat."—*Everard*, impaling, Sable, a cross flory argent between twelve billets or, *Norris*, of Geist.

Two old tiles at the E. end bear: Three crescents, *Thorp* (Azure, three crescents argent), and Three chevrons, *Clare* (Or, three chevrons gules). A 4-inch tile was found at the restoration of the Church, bearing: "Orat . . . Nichi de

Stowe Vic." with flowers in the centre (Nicholas de Stow was Vicar of Snettisham about 1370).

A MS. of the 16th century mentions these Arms in the Church :—In the chancel windows : Sir John Calthorpe, Kt. (probably his effigy). In a S. window, the Arms of *Calthorpe* and Lord *Lovell*. On the roof of the nave, the Arms of *Calthorpe* and *Bacon* ; *Calthorpe* and *St. Omer*. In the chapel windows : *Calthorpe* and *Fitzwalter* ; *Calthorpe* and *Mautbye*. On the S. side of the Church : *Calthorpe* and *St. Omer*. In the steeple windows : *Eurl of Kent* and *Hastings*, quartering *Calthorpe*, *Bacon*, *Fitzwalter*, and *Mautbie* ; *Stanhow* and *Davilers*.

At the W. end are the Royal Arms of " G.R. IV. 1825."

The porch has plainly-moulded inner and outer doorways, but with shafts ; on the inside of the porch are recesses over two-light windows. There was once an upper chamber, with fire-place, the remains of which were destroyed at the restoration. The tower has a plain segmental pointed window, with returned label, a poor W. window, and plain 2-light belfry openings, battlements with shields in the embrasures, and small angle pinnacles.

The Chapel of St. Mary is mentioned in Register Heydon, fo. 50 : Guilds of St. John the Baptist, and All Hallows, and light of St. Mary, in Popy. 558. In the Will of Sir William Calthorpe, in 1494, he leaves "to ye high Awter of Burnham Thorp 6s. 8d., and to repa'cion of ye chirche ther 20s."

The Inventory of Church Goods for 6 Edward VI., is very much torn, and all that is legible is a Chalice of silver, all gilt, weighing 20 ozs.—The Communion plate now consists of a Chalice and Paten, inscribed " For the Towne of Burnham Thorpe."

The Registers date back to 1559, and are fairly well preserved. Under date 1758, in the Rev. Edmund Nelson's handwriting, is the following :—" Horatio, son of Edmund and Catherine Nelson, born Sept. 29th, baptized Oct. 9th pri-

vately, publicly Nov. 15th." In a marginal note by Nelson's brother, the Rev. William Nelson, afterwards 1st Lord Nelson: "Invested with the Ensigns of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath at St. James's, September 27th, 1797." In his brother-in-law's handwriting below (Mr. Bolton): "Read-Admiral of the Blue, 1797. Created Lord Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe, Oct. 6 (Nov. 6), 1798. Cœtera enarret Fama!!!"

The Register also contains Nelson's signature as a witness at two marriages, which took place in 1769. Above his signature is the mark of Ann Scott, who was married—she had been a servant at the Rectory. The first signature was originally written "Horace," but his father afterwards altered it to "Horatio," by which name he was christened after the second Lord Walpole, one of his sponsors: the others were Thomas Nelson, and Mrs. Pepys. He was, however, generally known as Horace among his relations and personal friends. Records of Nelson's relations are given in the Registers, and these cover a period of 79 years, *viz.*, from 1755 to 1834, when his brother-in-law, Thomas Bolton, was buried.

On altar tombs on the S. side of the Churchyard:—On a bend, three roundels, *Emerson*, of Lincolnshire and Norfolk (Azure, on a bend argent three torteaux). Crest: Issuing from clouds, rays of the sun, *Emerson* (Clouds issuing rays of the sun, all proper). For "Isaac, son of Isaac and Mary Emerson, who was born in the Manor House, and died Jan. 29th, 1786, aged 72. Isaac Emerson, who died Jan. 10, 1807, aged 52."

Arms and Crest of *Emerson*. For "Isaac Emerson, son of Isaac and Margery Emerson, late of Warham, in this county. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Lose, of Field Dalling, by whom he had several children. Two sons, Isaac and Jacob, survived him. Inhabitants of the parish 60 years, he died June 14, 1769, aged 86. Mary, wife of Isaac Emerson,

daughter of Robert Loose, died 22nd of October, 1737, in her 47th year."—On another: "Mary, wife of Isaac Emerson, late of this Manor, who died October 26, 1806, in her 72nd year."

In the yard is the tomb of Nelson's sister, Mrs. Susanna Bolton, wife of Thomas Bolton.

THE ADVOWSON.

Early in the 13th century, there was a Church here, dedicated to St. Peter, but it was consolidated with All Saints. Walter de Grancourt gave to the monks of Lewes these two Churches, and, in 1229, a verdict was given in favour of the Prior of that House for an annual pension of 20s. to be paid by the Rector of All Saints, formerly called St. Mary's. The said Walter also gave them Harpele Church, and a Chapel, which stood before his Court, or Manor-house.

Philip de Candos gave the monks of Castleacre, the tithes of his lordship here.—In 1144, Walter, son of Philip de Burnham presented to the Church.—In 1198, Philip de Burnham recovered his right of patronage against the Prior of Lewes, it being found that Walter, son of Philip de Burnham, presented *temp.* King Stephen.

In the Norwich Taxation of 1254, "Torp, Omnium Sanctorum," was valued at £15. "Sci. Petri" at 2 marks (£1 6s. 8d.). "Portio Prioris Lewensis 20s." "Portio de Wymundham decime de terris propriis $\frac{1}{2}$ mark" (6s. 8d.). In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, *circa* 1291, All Saints was taxed at 26 marks (£17 6s. 8d.), but St. Peter's and the other moieties are not mentioned. The Rector of St. Peter's, a few years later, had a house and 11 A. of meadow, valued at 30s. Paid no Procurations, or Synodals. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Peter's Pence.

The Rector of All Saints had 20 A. of glebe. Paid 26d. Procuration and Synodals, and 16d. Peter's Pence.

It appears in the King's Book (Bacon's edition) as Burnham Thorpe St. Peter. Archidiacon. 7s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Episc. 2s. Value £19 10s., clear value £110, and pays £1 19s. Tenths,

The tithes were commuted for £697 *p.a.*; the Rector had also £8 15s. from Burnham Norton, and £3 from Burnham Overy. It is now a Rectory of the value of about £420 *p.a.*, including about 30 acres of glebe, and large residence, built in 1803 by the Rev. D. Everard. It is in the gift of the Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Elliott-Drake Briscoe, and has been held since 1900, by the Rev. H. M. E.-D. Briscoe.

LIST OF THE INCUMBENTS.

The following have been Rectors :—

- Circa* 1229 Ralph de Cidisterne.
 1266 Walter de Rodmerley (to a third part of All Saints' Church, in the right of the lands of Hugh de Polsted)—by the King.
 1288 Walter de Gatele (to St. Peter's)—by Sir William de Bakethorp.
 1314 William de Horsford—by Sir Walter de Calthorp, Kt.
 1317 Alan de Marham—do.
 1326 Walter de Calthorp—do.
 1330 John de Ryskington—by William, son of the above.
 1334 Thomas Mathew de Hindolveston—by Sir Walter de Calthorp.
 1337 Edmund de Walpole (resigned)—by Sir William de Calthorp.
 1357 John de Cambridge—do.
 1364 Edmund de Calthorp (He was instituted to the Church of All Saints, with that of St. Peter in the same parish, consolidated 24 Dec., 1364)—by Sir Oliver de Calthorp.
 1378 William, son of Hamon de Ingoldesthorp.
 1379 William de Rudham.

- 1398 Richard Prat de Mundham—by Sir William Calthorp.
- Circa* 1403 John Warbald (Cal. Papal Reg. P.R.O.).
- 1418 Ralph Wolman *alias* Harpley (to All Saints—exchanged with Maundevyle)—do.
- 1427 John Maundevyle (died)—by the King, on the minority of the heir of Sir William Calthorp.
- 1441 Richard Ferrour (died)—by William Calthorp, arm., and Elizabeth, his wife.
- 1467 Richard Kegyll (to All Saints and St. Peter—died)—do.
- 1483 John Dussyng (died)—do.
- 1506 John Hedge (died)—by Sir Philip Calthorp.
- 1510 Robert Dussing, S.T.P. (died)—do.
- 1540 William Wingfield (last Prior of Westacre)—by Philip Calthorp, arm.
- 1554 Peter Stanclyffe—by Sir William Wodehouse, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorp.
- 15— Philip Calthorp (died)—do.
- 1563 Hugh Hely—do.
- 1586 Thomas Stafford (resigned)—by the Queen, a lapse.
- 1587 Harbard Warde, A.M.—by Sir Philip Parker, Kt.
- 1588 Thomas Stafford (a second time—Rector in 1640)—by Sir Philip Parker, Kt.
- Herbert Ward is mentioned in a lawsuit as Incumbent in 37 Eliz.
- 1648 Philip Cornwallis (Blomefield says 1643—died)—do.
- 1681 John Beardmore—by Sir Philip Parker, Bt.

- 1715 Francis Osborne—by Peter Lombard, Esq.
 1716 Samuel Maclanburg—do.
 1720 Thomas Smithson (died)—do.
 1755 Edmund Nelson, A.M. (to St. Albert's Rectory
 with the medieties of St. Margaret, Burn-
 ham Norton, and All Saints, Burnham Ulp)
 —by Horace Walpole, Esq.
 1802 Daniel Everard, M.A. (also Rector of Stanhoe)
 —by the Earl of Orford.
 1853 Edward Browne Everard, M.A.—do.
 1875 John Levien, M.A.—by Messrs. Hendricks.
 1888 John Lister Knight, M.A.—by the Earl of
 Orford.
 1900 Henry Meyrick Elliott-Drake Briscoe, M.A.
 (Rural Dean of Burnham)—by the Rev.
 and Mrs. Elliott-Drake Briscoe.

REFERENCES.

References to Burnham Thorpe are to be found in the following :—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 11.—Le Neve's Collections (Bodleian), vol. ii., p. 63.—Church Notes by Ker-
 rich; Add. MSS. (B.M.), 6,730, fo. 146; 6,751, fo. 93.—
 Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Ed. VI.; Pub. Rec. Off., vol.
 503, No. 1.—Notes on Church; Add. MS. 6,755, fo. 21.—
 Notes as to Arms in Church; Harl. MS. 901, fo. 100.—Brass
 of Sir Wm. Calthorpe in Church of; Cotman's Brasses, pl. 18.
 —Drawing of figure of Sir W. Calthorpe; Add. MS. 6,730, fo.
 46.—Stone stalls in; Cotman's Architectural Remains, vol.
 ii., ser. 3, pl. 8.—Poem by Sir John Maundevyle, Rector of;
 Archa. vol. xxii., pp. 350-98.—Excheqr. Depn. by Comm.
 dated 37 Eliz., in suit of Thomas Watts, *v.* Herbert Ward,
 clerk, incumbent of, as to messuage there, whether called
 "The Manor House of Lathes," or "The Parsonage House
 of St. Clement," lately parcel of Walsingham Priory, and

now in the possession of Sir Thomas Heneage, Kt. Perambulation. Tithes.—Exchqr. decree to establish for ever a charity of £12 a year to the school there; Hilary, 2 Anne, fo. 401b; and Trin. 3 Anne, fo. 450.—A charity as to a school established; Hilary, 1738, fo. 300; and Hilary 1739, fo. 359 (Exchqr. Decree Book).—Manor of rated (1557) for J. Caius; Harl. MS. 607, p. 146.—Trust deed as to Primitive Methodists at; Close Roll, 1864, pt. 72, No. 3.—Suit (de Wasingham *v.* de Wariles, ? Basingham *v.* Quarles) as to a carucate of land in Burnham; Chancery Letters *in filaciis*, John, No. 5.—Brass at (1420), Add. MS. 32,490, L. 37.—Norfolk Archæology, vols. x. to date.—J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii. [Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

(For further notes see Addenda).

All Saints', Burnham Ulph.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BURNHAM Ulph and Burnham Sutton now form one ecclesiastical parish, which adjoins Burnham Westgate on the South-east side. The area, population, etc., are included under Burnham Westgate. Burnham Ulph is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, being then a berewic to Burnham Westgate, or Market. The additional name, Ulph, is probably that of some early settler—Ulph, or Ulf, being a common Scandinavian name.

Among those admitted to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in the 16th century, was Edward Thurlowe, son of Richard Thurlowe, “*mediocris fortunæ*,” of “Burnhamulph,” Norfolk; educated there; age 17; admitted scholar, April 17, 1580.—In the Visitation of Norfolk, in 1664, the family of Watts, of “Burnham Ulpe,” is mentioned.

The Manor here belonged to Hugh de Montfort, who had a grant of it on the expulsion of Bond, a Saxon, when it became a member or part of the Manor of Polstede Hall, and afterwards had the same lords—see under Burnham Westgate.—The Manor of Reynham, or Lexham, in the same parish, also extended here.

A quaint iron bracket hangs outside the “Nelson” Inn, opposite the Church. This Inn, formerly the “Mermaid,” was a great resort of smugglers. A row of cottages in this parish is still known as “Smuggler’s Row,” having been built, it is said, out of the proceeds of this lucrative trade.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

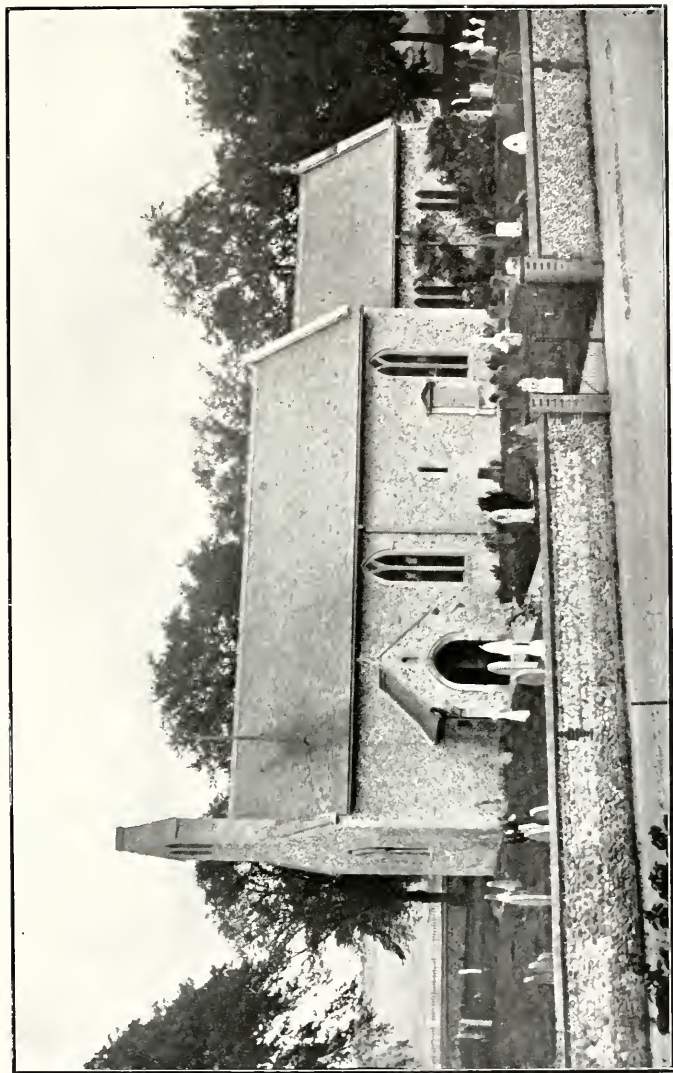
The Church, dedicated to All Saints, which now serves as the Parish Church for the Parish of Sutton-with-Ulph, is a small building, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. double bell-turret, containing one bell, which bears this inscription: "Thomas Newman made me 1733 Ralph Gibbs C W." This bell hangs in one of the arches; tradition says the other fell down about a century ago, when being rung for a wedding. The Inventory of 6 Edward VI., which is much mutilated, mentions a bell, weighing 2 cwts. 7 stones, and a Chalice of silver "p'cell gylt."

The chancel was restored, in 1879, at a cost of £200, and the nave, in 1892, when the Church was re-seated with openbenches to hold 200, and the gallery removed, which blocked up the W. window—a plain 2-light, with uncusped tracery. During the tenure of the last Rector (1903—1911), the nave was again restored, and a vestry built on the N. side at the W. end.

The chancel arch dates from about 1290. It is well moulded, and rests on cinquefoiled capitals, the jambs being square with a central shaft only. There is a deeply splayed light, in the S. wall of the nave, probably Norman. On the N. side of the chancel, about 3 feet from the ground, is a "low-side" window, which is surmounted by a tall lancet, with trefoil head; this is of the Decorated period. Some of the other windows in the building are also in this style, but one on the N. side of the nave is round-headed, with a label over, bearing the four-leaved ornamentation; this is Transitional Norman. The labels of the long S. windows end in heads.

The E. window is a Perpendicular 3-light, supermullioned. The S. windows of the chancel are modern. A piscina remains in the chancel, and there is another for a nave altar.

The porch has a Decorated outer arch, with discontinuous wave moulding, and the inner has a continuous chamfer only.



All Saints' Church, Burnham Ulph.

There are octofoiled circles in square panels in the sides of the porch, unglazed, and over the entrance is a vacant image niche. The N. door is blocked up; this is double chamfered. The bell-turret is Early English, with square soffited pointed arches.

Blomefield mentions a brass bearing "Orate pro anima Robti. Haywarde qui obiit xix. die mes. Februarii Anno Dni. M^oCCCLXXXII., ejus aie . p'piciet Deus."

He also says the Arms of *Calthorp* were in one of the south windows.

Kerrich mentions a N. window, lancet-shaped, round-headed, with a round label above, bearing seven quatrefoils; also a N. doorway. The S. porch is of the Decorated period, but much mutilated.

The Registers date back to 1653, and are well preserved.

In the Churchyard were stones to the memory of William Neve, gen., who died December 7th, 1657; Bridget Tayler, wife of Robert Tayler, gen., and daughter of William Neve, and Catherine, his wife; she died March 9th, 1659.

Against the S. wall, on the outside, is a monument to the memory of Thomas Raven, gent., who died Sept. 6, 1731, aged 37.

There were formerly Guilds held in the Church, dedicated to Sts. John the Baptist, Saviour, Catherine, Erasmus, and the Resurrection.

The Church plate consists of a Chalice and cover, smaller than, but similar to, that of Burnham Sutton, with the Norwich mark, bearing the inscription: "The Towne of Burnhm̄ Ulph. 1568."

THE ADVOWSON.

The advowson of this Church was in two moieties; one belonged to the Abbot of Wendling, the Rector having 30 acres and no house, and the other to Hervey de Polstede, the Rector of which had a house and 30 acres, each moiety

being valued at Pope Nicholas's Taxation, *circa* 1291, at 7 marks (£4 13s. 4d.). One was called the Portion of Ralph, and the other the Portion of Thomas. Previously, in 1254, it is in the Norwich Taxation at 13 marks (£8 13s. 4d.), and not divided. It paid 5d. Peter's Pence, 6s. 8d. Procurations, and 1s. 5d. Synodals.

In 1284, Edmund de Kenseck and Petronilla, his wife, granted to Emma, daughter of Robert le Moyne, a moiety of this Church, or patronage.

Burnham Ulph is now included in the Rectory of Burnham Sutton, *q.v.*

LIST OF THE INCUMBENTS.

The following have been Rectors :—

- Circa* 1285 Ralph de Oxford (Rector of one mediety).
Circa 1285 Thomas (Rector of the other).
Circa 1288 John (of a portion of All Saints, Burnham Ulp).
 1311 Nicholas de Sutton—by the Abbot, etc., of
 Wendlyng.
 1313 Symon de Stylton—by the Bishop, a lapse.
 1313 Robert de Stradesete—by the Abbot, etc., of
 Wendling.
 1316 Peter de Coudray—do.
Circa 1327 John Prentise (resigned)—do.
 1332 Robert Trot de N. Buckenham (resigned)—by
 John, son of Sir Ralph de Hemenhale.
 1339 Stephen de Rughton (exchanged for Hardwyck
 —resigned)—by John de Hemenhale.
 1340 John Attehinde—do.
 1346 Godman de Brunham (resigned)—by Abbot, etc.
 1358 Roger de Ryburghe—do.
 1361 William de Sharnington—do.
Circa 1370 William de Eccles (to Hemenhale's portion).

- 1372 Robert de Bernwell (do.)
- 1382 Roger Kettering—by Katherine de Hemenhale.
- 1382 John atte Lound (died Rector of a mediety in 1382, and Willed to be buried in this Church, before the altar of St. Catherine; Heydon 202)—by Katherine de Hemenhale.
- 1382 John Howes—by the Abbot, etc.
- 1408 John Fenkele (resigned)—by Sir John Oldcastle, Lord de Cobham.
- 1410 John Bakere (resigned)—do.
- 1411 John Haukere—do.
- Circa* 1552 Thomas Gyles.
- 1620 Robert Gillinge—by *Sir Stephen Soame, Kt.
- 1623 Anthony Wilkinson—do.
- 1724 Thomas Greme (to All Saints, Ulpe, Westgate, etc.)—by T. Harris, Esq.
- 1742 William Smith (to ditto)—by Everilda Thornhill, spinster.

(For the remainder see under Burnham Sutton and Westgate).

* Soame's estates were sequestered, in 1644, owing to his enlistment in the King's army, *vide* a letter signed by Barnard Utber, Richard Warner, and Nathaniel Beck, in Add. MSS. (B.M.), 5,508, p. 20.

REFERENCES.

References to Burnham Ulph, or Alp, are to be found in the following :—Church notes by Kerrich; Add. MSS. (B.M.) 6,737, p. 119; 6,738, pp. 32-5; 6,739, pp. 73-7; 6,745, pp. 6, 47; 6,747, p. 130; 6,753 pp. 53-61; 6,756, pp. 126, 128-31, 133-4, 144, 185, 201, 204-5.—Notes on Church; Add. MS. 6,755, fo. 22.—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Ed. VI.; Pub. Rec. Off., vol. 503, No. 4.—View of Church; Cotman's

Architectl. Remains, vol. ii., ser. 3, pl. 9.—Royalists' possessions in; see vol. iv., p. 353 of 2nd ser. Royalist Compn. Papers, Pub. Rec. Off.—Deeds relating to, *temp.* Henry VII., etc.; Court of Wards and Liveries, box 78.—Trust deed as to National School at; Close Roll, 1839, pt. 123, No. 8.—Trust deed as to School at; Close Roll, 1851, pt. 31, No. 10.—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 31.—J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii. [Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

(For further notes see Addenda.)

St. Mary the Virgin, Burnham Market, or Westgate.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BURNHAM Westgate is a parish and small market town, with railway station, which includes the ecclesiastical parish of Burnham Ulph, pleasantly situated in a fertile valley environed by a range of hills on the W. and S. The town is mostly built round a spacious market place, through which runs the old road from King's Lynn to Wells. A rivulet runs between this parish and Burnham Overy, which empties itself into the harbour about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. A stream of water, called "The Goosebeck," occasionally issues from under the chalk in the hills, and flows through the town. It is about 10 miles N.W. from Fakenham, $24\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. from Lynn, 36 N.W. from Norwich, and 120 from London, in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. The parish has an area of 3077·308 acres of land, and ·505 of water, mostly belonging to the Earl of Orford, John Robert Overman, Esq., who are lords of the Manors, Christ's College, Cambridge, who take half the great tithes, Henry Calthorp Hollway-Calthorp, and W. F. Marshall, Esqres. The soil is chiefly chalk and gravel, subsoil the same.

In 1845, about 2,533 acres were returned as arable land, 184 pasture and meadow, 169 woodland, and 68 waste. Value

of Real Property, in 1815, £4,033, in 1843 £5,840. Rateable value in 1856 £5,004, in 1874 £6,062, in 1882 £5,995, in 1889 £5,030, in 1899 £4,371, in 1903 £4,270, and, in 1911, £4,243. The Parish Rates, in 1803, were 3s. 2d. in the £, and realized £436 7s. 8d. The County Rate, including Police, in 1883, was £90 13s. 4d. In 1856, the Poor Rate was 2s. 0³/₄d. in the £; including all the Burnhams and parishes in Docking Union, this realized £9,968.

In 1334, "Brunham Westage" was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £12 10s.; £3 10s. being deducted *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious.—The Poll Tax, in 1666, amounted to £21 7s. 8d.; this was at the rate of 1s. a head, and £5 extra for an esquire.—The number of Hearths and Stoves taxed here, in 1672, was 134.

There was a population of 743 in 1801, 825 in 1811 (169 houses), 937 in 1821, 1,022 in 1831, 1,126 in 1841, 1,241 in 1851 (289 houses), 1,094 in 1861, 1,012 in 1871, 968 in 1881, 701 in 1891, 712 in 1901 (167 houses), and, in 1911, there were 937 inhabitants. The children attend the Burnham Council School, erected as a National School, in 1850, at a cost of £1,200, class-room added in 1871, and again enlarged in 1893 to hold 360. There are teachers' residences attached.

In 1770, John Willmott left £100 for educating poor children; this accumulated till 1833, when it amounted to £237. Of this amount, £137 was expended on a school, and the balance invested, in 1850, for part payment of expenses of education. The other Charities, now vested in Consols (excepting the Rent-charge) in the hands of Charity Trustees, consist of the following:—A Rent-charge of 50s. cut of a farm in Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, left by Ann Wilders, in 1772. The interest of £100 left by Henry Blyth, in 1831, and also £100 left by the Rev. E. J. Blyth, in 1838, given in blankets. Another £100 was left by the Rev. E. J. Blyth for the support of the Church Sunday School.

In Z. Clarke's Abridged Return for Gilbert's Act, 1786, *re* Norfolk Charities, published in 1811, is the following:— "Mrs. Ann Wilder bequeathed, in 1772, a Rent-Charge of 50s. *p.a.*, which is paid by — Lofty, of Grimston, and distributed upon St. Thomas's Day yearly to 20 persons (*not receiving collection) at 2s. 6d. each.—John Wilmot left by Will (the probate, dated 3rd September, 1770) £100 placed out at interest to Nicholas Raven, at £4 *p.a.*, for the education of the poor children, and for no other purpose whatever; which is applied accordingly."

In the parish is a Primitive Methodist Chapel, also a Congregational Chapel erected in 1807, and re-seated in 1878 to hold 300 persons: the Plymouth Brethren have also a preaching-room.

The market, formerly held on Saturdays, originally granted in the 13th century, has long been discontinued. A small market, inaugurated in 1887, is, however, held on alternate Mondays at the "Hoste Arms" Hotel, formerly in the "Lord Nelson" Yard. Pleasure fairs were held on Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, and on the 1st and 2nd of August.

Burnham Hall, formerly the residence of Sir Roger Martin, Bt., is a square building of brick, at the W. end of the town, near the Church. It is now occupied by John Robert Overman, Esq. Sussex Farm, an estate of about 1,100 acres, has a good white brick mansion standing in a valley, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of the town; this partly belongs to Caius and Christ's College, Cambridge. Cradle Hall Estate is the property of Henry C. Hollway Calthorp, Esq. A portion of the parish is in the Earl of Orford's Manor of Burnham Thorp.

The following Tradesmen's Tokens remain: (1) *O.* "John Tycke in"—a sugar loaf. *R.* "Bvrnham Market"—"J. M.T." (2) *O.* "Martin Tycke in"—"M.T." *R.* "Bvrnham Market"—the Blacksmiths' Arms. (3) *O.* "Thomas

* This exception, however, is not in the original Will.

Willis"—the Mercers' Arms. *R.* "Of Bvrnham 1659."—"T.W." In the assessment made on the parish in 1689, the amount paid by John Tucke was £1 6s. 3d., and by Thomas Willis £2 7s. 1d. Martin Tucke and Thomas Willis were collectors of the assessments in 1 Wm. and Mary.

In the Subsidy Roll of 15 Henry VIII., under Burnham Westgate, is: "Willms. Thirlow. Valor 40li., subsid. 40s."—Amongst those admitted to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in the 16th century were Christopher Allen, son of John Allen "*mediocris fortunæ.*" Born at Burnham, Norfolk. School at Lynn, under Mr. Roberts. Age 16. Admitted Oct. 20th, 1593.—John Eide, of Burnham Westgate, son of Robert Eide, "*mediocris fortunæ.*" School at Burnham 3 years. Age 15. Admitted May 9th, 1565.

Frances Billing and Catherine Frances Billing and Catherine Frarey were found guilty of poisoning Mary Taylor, by arsenic, here, on 7th Aug., 1835, also for murdering Robert Frarey, the husband of the second culprit. Both were executed on Norwich Castle Hill, Aug. 10th; on the scaffold they wore deep mourning and white mob caps. At the trial it was said they were in the habit of consulting reputed witches living round about Burnham. The husband of Mrs. Taylor was found guilty as an accessory before the fact, at the ensuing assizes, Aug. 1st, 1836, and was subsequently hanged.

In Dawson Turner's Illustrated Blomefield in the British Museum is a drawing of a seal, ploughed up here in 1835, inscribed "Love Me And Live," and in the centre two heads, facing one another, with a heart between; also two carvings representing human heads and busts resting on a stone basket, which are said to have been given to a publican here by T. W. Coke, Esq., and placed on either side of his door.—John Soame, late of this place, Esq., dying unmarried in the parish of St. Bride's, London, 1673, made his "grandfather and all people in the world" his heirs (P.C.C. 164 Pye).

Burnham Market, or Westgate, is written "Bruneham" and "Brumeham" in the Domesday Book. Burne is the Anglo-Saxon Burne, a stream, and ham the A.-S. Ham, Dan. Hiem, Swed. Hem, a home, a village. This place had the additional name of Market, from its having had a grant of a market as early as King John. Also called Westgate, perhaps from its being the Western entrance to the Burnhams. —Björn is a Norse personal name, and Beorning, an Anglo-Saxon family name.

During the Civil War, in 1627, Jo. Lacye, John Everett, and John Pickerel, all of "Burham Westgate," were impressed at Norwich.

In Mr. J. C. Tingey's Calendar of Deeds, enrolled within the County of Norfolk, in the Shirehall, Norwich, are the following:—22 April, 1562. Bargain and sale by Frauncis Hesilton, of Rougham, yeoman, son and heir of Olyve Hesilton, deceased, the wife of John H., of Titteshall, and daughter and coheirress of Agnes Glover, deceased, who was wife of Fraunces G., of Titleshall, and previously wife of Thomas Fulche, and daughter and coheirress of —. Gigges, of Burnham Overye, gen., to William Yelverton, Esq., of Rougham, of his interest in the Manor of Vewters, and his messuages, lands, tenements, etc., thereto belonging in Burnham Overy, B. Sutton, B. Ulph, B. Markett, Hockham (? Holkham), and elsewhere.

10 April, 1566. Conveyance by Wm. Bromfeld, of Susted, son and heir and sole executor of Wm. Bromfelde, Esq., and Thomas Pepys, of Southacre, gen., to Robert Jenyson, of Burnham Westgate, gen., of 11 acres of marsh called Martyndales, an acre and a half of land in Burnham Overy, a close called Vyncent's Close in St. Androwe's parish, and 58 acres and a quarter of a rood of land in Burnham Norton, B. Westgate, and B. Depdale.

20 Oct., 1566. Bargain and sale by William Pepys, of Yaxham, gen., to Fraunces Cobbe, of Burnham Westgate, of

messuages, lands, tenements, etc., at the Staithe in Burnham Norton, and other houses in B. Norton, and all his lands, tenements, etc., in B. Norton, B. Westgate, and B. Depedale. (There is still a field in Burnham Westgate called "Pepy's Breck.")

7 July, 1640. Grant by John Kettle, of Norwich, gen., to Dousany Southwell, Esq., of Morton, of the Manor of Burnham Depedale, with messuages, land, liberties, etc., in B. Depdale, B. Westgate, Brancaster and Burnham Norton.

MANORIAL NOTES.

The Domesday Book says : Land of Hugh de Montfort. Hundred of " Brodercros." In " Bruneham " he also holds what Bond, a freeman, held in the time of King Edward (the Confessor) (as) two carucates of land. Always 13 bordars. Always two plough-teams on the demesne. Then (Confessor's time) one plough-team amongst the tenants, now (the Survey) one half. Pannage for eight hogs, one acre of meadow, one mill. Then one salt-pan. Always two cart-horses. Then seven hogs, now three. Then 100 sheep, now 20. And seven socmen with 60 acres of land. Then one and a half plough-teams, now one. Then worth £4, now the same. It pays 3s. to the Gelt of the Hundred, and it is measured in another.

Lands of the King which Godric keeps. Hundred of " Galgou " (Gallow). In " Bruneham " in the time of King Edward, Ulf held three carucates of land. Then 20 bordars, now 16. Then 12 servi, now eight. Then three plough-teams on the demesne, afterwards and now two. Then one plough-team amongst the tenants, afterwards and now nothing. Pannage for four hogs. Two and a half mills. Then seven cart-horses and now, and 40 hogs, and 600 sheep. One salt-pan. There is one berewic belonging to this Manor of one carucate of land. Then one plough-team, afterwards none, now one. And another berewic of one carucate of

land. Then one-plough-team, and afterwards none and now one. To this Manor belong 30 socmen, with one carucate of land; then two plough-teams, afterwards none, now one. All this was worth in the time of King Edward £8, and afterwards, when Earl Ralf held it, £23 13s. 4d., now £20 by tale. And in the same "vill" (is) one freeman, Ketel, with 20 acres; and another freeman, Oia, with 30 acres.

POLSTED HALL MANOR.

This Manor derived its name from the de Polsteds, early lords of it. Blomefield says Sir Hugh de Polstede married Hawys, daughter of Hugh de Candois, lord of Burnham Market, and coheir, by Anseline, his wife, daughter and coheir of William de Grancourt. Julian, the other daughter and coheir, married William de Gymingham, and, in 1206, they recovered one carucate of land, as heirs to William de Grandcourt, against Walter de Grandcourt. This Sir Hugh, by deed, *sans* date, gave to the monks of Castleacre, for the soul of Hawys, his wife, a piece of land in St. Margaret's parish, at Beresmere, by Depedale, witnesses: Sir Thos. de Sniterton, Sir Wm. de Gimingham, etc.

Walter de Grandcourt brought an action, in 1199, against Sir Hugh de Polsted, for making Julian, his sister-in-law, a nun (she being in his custody), so that he might enjoy her inheritance. She, however, appears to have married William Jernegan, for, in 1200, Huce de Polstede and Hawys, his wife, William Jernegan and Julian, his wife, divided the estate, which came to them, as heirs of the Grandcourts, and the said Julian was re-married to Sir William de Gymingham.

Sir Hugh de Polsted and Sir Wm. de Gimingham held two Knights' fees here of the Honour of Haughley, before 1236, which year Sir Hugh, son of Sir Hugh and Hawys, gave £25 relief for five Knights' fees, which he held of the King; and, in 1242, paid five marks fine for not attending Henry III. into Gascoign.

In 1250, John de Polsted and Edmund, son of William de Gyvingham, were lords; and, in 1266, Hugh de Polsted died seized of a lordship here, containing 166 acres of land in demesne, the mediocities of the advowsons of two Churches, and Hawisia, aged 22, Petronilla, aged 18, and Roesia, 14 years old, were his heirs.

Hugh de Polsted, in 1260, granted his Manor of Compton to the monks of Waverley, in Surrey. Stephen, Prior of the Convent of Christ's Church, London, granted to Hugh de Polsted, by deed, *sans* date, their land near the Thames, which William, the Priest, held of them, who conveyed it to Hugh for 19 marks, and Hugh gave the Prior 2s. and the convent one sextary of London measure of wine.

In 1267, Petronilla and Rose, daughters and heirs of Hugh de Polsted, had a right in the patronage of the Church of Burnham All Saints (Ulph), and in that of Polstede in Suffolk. Edmund de Kemeseck and Petronilla, his wife, daughter and coheir, above-mentioned, granted to Emme, daughter of Robert le Moyne, and Roesia, his wife, sister of Petronilla, the moiety of the Church of All Saints, in Burnham, for the next turn. Hawise, the other sister, married Thomas de Lambourn, by whom she had a son, James. In 1286, the Sheriff of Norfolk had a *præcipe* to deliver to Sir Ralph de Hemenhale and Emme, his wife, his moiety of this Manor—the said Emme being daughter and heir of Roesia, by Robert le Moyne; and the said Sir Ralph, and Emme, and John de Gimingham were lords, in 1289 (John de Gimingham married Sibilla, daughter and co-heir of Matthew de Gunton). Hawise de Lambourn, the other sister, seems to have resigned her share of this Manor for that of Polsted, in Suffolk, for, in 1370, William de Cheyne, who married Joan, sister and heir of William de Lambourn, was lord of it. Petronilla de Kemeseck, by deed, dated 1307, conveyed her right in the Manor of Polsted, in Suffolk, to Sir James de Lambourn and Mary, his wife, and sealed with a woman bearing in her right

hand an escutcheon : Argent, fretty sable, *Polsted*, and, in her left, A chief indented, probably for *Kemeseke*.

In 1331, Adam de Cockfeld and Isabel, his wife, conveyed by fine several messuages and lands in Burnham Westgate and Depedale, with the services of certain tenants, to Robert de Swaffham, and Christian, his wife; and, in 1348, John de Hemendale, son of Ralph, had a lordship, and Ralph de Hemenhale, son of John, was found, in 1371, to pay 20s. *p.a.* Castle-guard to Dover, for his lordship held of the Honour of Haughley.

Sir Robert, son of Sir Ralph de Hemenhale and Joan, his wife, held it in 1380; she was daughter of Sir John de la Pole, Kt. (son of Richard, son and heir of William de la Pole, merchant, of Hull, Yorks), by Joan, his wife, daughter and sole heir of John, Lord Cobham. In 1402, she was wife of John Reginald Braybrook, who, in right of his wife, was lord, as was Sir John Oldcastle, in 1416; he was the fourth husband of Joan, and convicted of Lollardism in 1413 (her third husband was Sir Nicholas Hawbeke).

Ralph de Hemenhale, armiger, cousin and heir of Sir Robert, granted to Sir John Oldcastle (called Lord Cobham) and Joan, his wife, the Manor of Polsted Hall, in 1408—the said Ralph was son of Thomas, brother of Ralph, who was father of Sir Robert de Hemenhale, husband of Joan. In 1417, a proclamation was issued, that whoever should take Sir John Oldcastle, late Lord Cobham (then attainted) should be paid by the King 1,000 marks, and have £20 *p.a.* for life; and if any Corporation took him, an exemption from Tenths and Fifteenths through the kingdom.

On 28 April, 1418, this Manor of Polstede Hall was granted by Henry V. to Sir John Rothenhale, on whose death, about a year later, it was granted to Sir Lewis Robsart. K.G., for life.

In 1464, Edward IV. gave it to William Wade “for his good service at sea and at the towne of Newcastle on Tyne in

defence of the towne." In 1480, Thomas Fenys had a grant of the same. On Feb. 22, 1482, Edward IV. confirmed it to John Fenys and Anne, his wife, for their lives. In 1484, it was granted for life to the King's servant, Thomas Lovell and Agnes Lovell, widow, the Manor having fallen into the King's hands "by reason of Thomas Fynes' rebellion."

In 1512, Joan Calthorpe was granted the reversion of the Manor of Polstede Hall in Burnham, Norfolk, on the death of Thomas Fennys (State Papers, 2077).

In 1517, Edward Warner had a reversionary grant of it, and Sir Edward Warner died seized of it in 1566, when it descended to his brother, Robert, who had a license, in 1576, to alien it to his son, Henry Warner, of Mildenhall, arm.; and, in the following year, he sold part of it to Francis Cobbe.

In 1602, Thomas Rouse, arm., had a *præcipe* to render the Manor of Polsted Hall to Henry Cornwallis and Robert Drury, arm. This Manor, with its appurtenances in Burnham Westgate, Norton, Sutton, and Deepdale, was purchased Dec. 6, 1617, by Sir Stephen Soame, Kt. (Lord Mayor), of Charles Cornwallis. John Thurlow held it, in 1651, and John, his son, in 1675. (The first members of this family to hold land here were Thomas, Hugh and William Thirlowe, in 1456. These were the ancestors of Lord Chancellor Thurlow).

Thomas Harris, Esq., appears as lord, in 1724, and Pinkney Wilkinson, Esq., J.P., M.P. for Old Sarum, Wilts., about 1740. He married a daughter and heiress of —. Thurlow, Esq., of Burnham Westgate, and erected a Manor-house near the Church. Sir Mordaunt Martin, 4th Bart., held this Manor at the end of the 18th century. He was son of Sir Roger Martin, Bt., of Long Melford, Suffolk, who died in 1762. Sir Mordaunt married Everilda Dorothea, 3rd daughter of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Burnham, and died Sept., 1815, aged 73, having spent 50 years in the study

and practice of agriculture, and was one of the first to introduce mangel-wurtzel and sanfoin into this county. He was succeeded by Sir Roger Martin, Bt., who died without issue, Dec. 15th, 1854, leaving his estates to his nephew, William Bulkley Glasse, Esq., Q.C., subject to the life interest of Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, and at his death the title became extinct.

Burnham Hall shortly afterwards became the property of John Overman, Esq., and the Earl of Orford and he are lords of the Manor.

Burnham Manor extended into the seven Burnhams; it had a large seaboard, which provided part of the revenue in the shape of flotsam and jetsam, from the low treacherous sandhills and banks, locally known as the "Meles," proving fatal to passing ships. Records of this Manor, which are interesting, are given in Mr. Rye's "Antiquarian Miscellany."

In 1298, the Burnham tenants falsely and maliciously elected Bartholomew Goldingg, a carter, to some office, he having neither lands nor chattels sufficient.—In 1438, Robert Caistre was prosecuted for concealing from the lord a fish called "le Sele," and a fish called "le Porpoyse," which by right belonged to the lord.—The lord had salt marshes, in which oysters were plentiful, and persons were proceeded against for stealing them.—The Abbey of North Creake was fined for trespassing for conies in the Manor with "furrets, hooks, nets and other engines," and once fined £10.—In 1446, John Mey, late servant of John Short and John Kyng, farmer, of the Prior of Walsingham, were prosecuted for carrying away rabbits with dogs and snares.—In 1448, Robert, son of Edmund Palle, was fined 6d. for standing at night under the windows of John Gasele to hear the secrets of the said John.—Sibilla, daughter of Richard Spryt, "a bond servant of the lord by blood," was proceeded against for bearing two daughters "extra matrimonium," and fined 3s. 4d. per child.—In 1455, a quack medicine vendor was fined 11d. for being a common deceiver of the country-side in

selling “*falsum et fictum triaculum*” to the grave damage of the people.

The Court Rolls of Burnham Manor also mention the following : The town of Burnham Thorp was prosecuted for not repairing the way near Skottiswent, in 1433.—In 1436, the Abbot of Creake was accused of ploughing up a “bound” at Creykyston, dividing the parishes of Burnham Thorp and North Creake.—Tanning and glove-making were carried on here, *temp.* Edward VI.—White bread was a forbidden luxury, and, in 1547, men were fined 3d. each for selling the same within the precincts of the leet.

On 13 Nov., 3 Edward VI., four men of Burnham, *viz.* : Geoffrey Comber, John Water, Robert Palmer and Walter Buckham, were in Lynn Gaol for joining Kett’s rebellion, and all their goods forfeited, as were John Meryell’s goods, who was cut to pieces by King’s soldiers.

The names of tenants of the Manor here, at various periods, have been :—Goodheart, Sincere, Turncoat, Dullman, Dearbought, Gathergood, Toogood, Goodcook, Piemaker, Freshbread, Hardbeans, Makehaste, Drawsword, Wagpole, Smoothhead, Newcomein, Truelove, Makemaiden, Rake, etc.

The Norman names were le Curson, le Neve, Cressy, le Fevere, Bygot, and Mannvyle.—Danish : Haldeyn, Sweyn, Helkere, Alger, Thurkes, Thurloe, Nicker, Loker, Jennesson, and Thommesson. Danish localities mentioned : Thyrs Pit, Grimes Croft, Hekkyrs Yard, and Osterteldgate. Other place names in the Manor were Goddeshouscroft and Dudemansacre.

In 1575, license was granted to Henry Warner for alienating to Robert Jenyson, of Burnham Westgate, and his heirs, 200 acres of land, 60 of pasture, and a foldage in this town ; and by an inquisition, taken April 9th, 25 Eliz., on the death of Robert Jenyson, who died in 1580, it was found that he was then possessed of a messuage here, called Jenyson’s House, held of the Manor of Carbrook in free soccage ; of 124 acres

of land, formerly Heyward's, held of the Manor of Thorp, in free soccage; of a fold-course, called Tariff, and pasturage, called Breccles Lyng, and all the lands, late Warner's, held of the King *in capite*; and 50 acres, called Pomfret's, held of that Manor in free soccage; and Thomas was his son and heir, aged 46.

The Earl Warren's Manor of Burnham Thorpe extended here, and was held of the Burnhams, lords of that town. Ralph, son of John de Burnham, released by deed, *sans* date, to the monks of Castleacre, a capital messuage which he had of them, with the homages, rents, services, etc., in Burnham (Reg. Castleacre, fo. 45). This descended to the Calthorpes by the marriage of Sir William de Calthorp, with Cecilia, sister and heir of William de Burnham.

In 1271, Sir William de Calthorp and Cecilia had a grant of an annual fair on St. Peter's day, the vigil and day after, also free warren; this was probably only a confirmation of a previous grant to the Burnhams, for, in 1257, Hugh de Polsted and Juliana Gymingham took stallage in the market at Burnham; and Juliana was a widow, in the King's donation, holding lands *in capite* of £12 *p.a.*

In 1275, Sir William and Cecilia were found to have a Saturday market, assize of bread and beer, and with Richard de Snetterton, had wreck at sea at Burnham, and paid 20s. *p.a.* for it to the Earl Warren. In 1287, Sir William and Cecilia, Ralph de Hemenhale and Emme, his wife, and John de Gymingham were found by a pleading to have a weekly market, and to take stallage and toll of every cart passing over the causey at Burnham.

It remained in the family of Calthorp till Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip, took it in marriage to Sir Henry Parker.

Burnham Westgate paid to the lord of the Hundred a leet fee of 3s. 6½d.

Concealed lands here, in the tenure of Robert Jenyson, were granted 22 Sept. 17 Elizabeth, to John Herbert and Andrew Palmer.

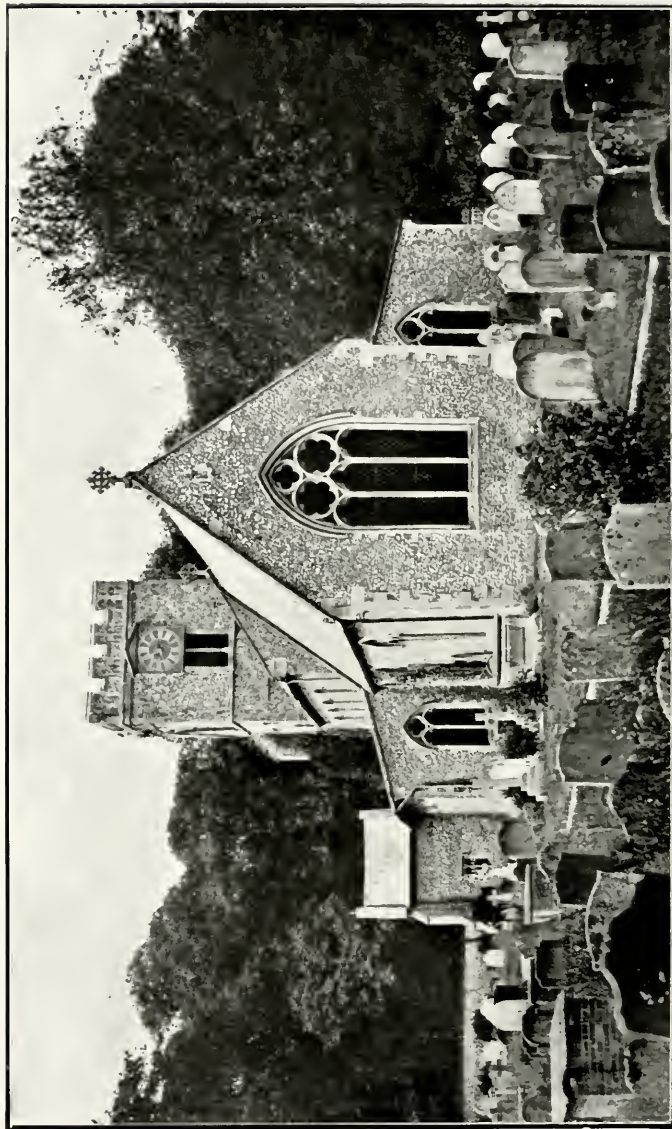
BRECCLES MANOR.

This was the part held by the King at the Survey and farmed by Godric. On the forfeiture of this lordship by Ralph, Earl of Norfolk, William I. seized the same, and it remained in the Crown till William II. gave it to William d'Albini, ancestors of the Earls of Arundel, who enfeoffed a family called de Breccles. In the reign of Edward II., John Benedict de Breccles died lord of this Manor, and the advowson of a mediety of the Church of Burnham Westgate St. Mary, with the Manor of Grimston, *q.v.*, and John Breccles, his son and heir, was lord in 1347, but in 1392, Sir Robert Hemenhale was found to die seized of it. Ralph Hemenhale, his nephew, released to Sir John Oldcastle and Joan, his wife, the Manor of Breccles and the advowson of the Churches of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Margaret the Virgin, and All Saints in Burnham, in 1409.

REYNHAM'S, OR LEXHAM'S MANOR.

The family of de Reynham held a Manor here of the Honour of Clare, and by the Escheat Rolls, in 1373, Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, was found to die seized, *in capite*, of the 8th part of a Knight's fee, held by the heirs of Ralph Hemenhale, formerly belonging to Sir Edmund de Reynham.

Thomas Langton and Agnes, his wife, were deforciant, and William Yelverton, etc., querents, in a fine of the Manor of Reynham in Burnham Westgate, Norton, Sutton, St. Andrew's, Ulp, St. Edmund's, etc., when an annuity was settled on Agnes for life.—In the Calendar of Papal Registers, authority for a portable altar was granted, in November, 1434, to William Lexham, lord of the Manor of Lexham in



Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Burnham Market, or Westgate.

Burnham, and Margaret, his wife; and, in 1490, William Lexham, arm., died possessed of this Manor.

By an inquisition taken April 15, 1518, Lexham's Manor consisted of 500 acres of land, 500 of pasture, 20 of meadow, 40 of wood, and 100s. rent here and in Burnham Norton, etc. In 1538, Mary, or Margaret Roos, widow, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Lexham, arm. (married first to William Lynn), William Dudley, arm., son and heir of Frances, another daughter and co-heir, George Chapman and Joan, his wife, a daughter and co-heir, and Edward Beaumont and Katherine, his wife, another daughter, conveyed it, with six messuages and three fold courses in the aforesaid townships, to Richard Southwell, armiger, and Sir Richard Southwell was lord in 1547, and paid 34s. 4d. out of this Manor to that of Polsted Hall; to Burnham lete 9d.; to Burnham Sutton lete 4d.; to the bailiff of the Manor of Walsingham Parva 4½d., etc.

Richard Southwell was lord in 1564; the Soames family held it in 1623; Thomas Harris, Esq., was lord and patron in 1724, and P. Wilkinson, merchant, of London, in 1758.—J. R. Overman, Esq., is now lord of this Manor.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a good building of flint and freestone, mostly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles of architecture, consisting of modern chancel and N. chapel (dedicated to St. John), clerestoried nave of four bays, N. and S. aisles, S. porch with upper chamber, and a Western embattled tower, 60ft. high, with beautiful parapet, containing a clock and four bells, which bear these inscriptions:—"Anno Domini 1627 ^{A.B.}_W" 2, 3, 4. "Anno Domini 1629 ^{A.B.}_W." (Alice and W. Brend, of Norwich, founders.) In 1908, the 3rd bell was recast by Taylor, of Loughborough, and the other three quarter-turned. There were three bells in 6 Edward VI of 7, 5, and 4 cwts.; but the

Commissioners only left the bell of 4 cwts. for the use of Divine Service.

The building was restored, and re-seated with pitch-pine to hold 420 persons, in 1878-80, at a cost of £1,500; the tower arch was opened, and the chancel re-roofed; at the same time several of the windows were filled with stained glass as memorials to various inhabitants. Some are to the following: N. aisle, Rev. Hy. Crowe, who died in 1816, Katherine Helsham 1816, Catherine Helsham 1818, Sir Roger Martin, Dec. 15, 1854, George W. Girdlestone 1856, and members of the Bolton family; S. aisle, Emma Horatia, died Feb. 21, 1869, and Mary Ann Bolton 1864, Robert Barnes 1870 (a schoolmaster; erected by his pupils), Rev. John Glasse, 1831, and Anna Maria, his wife, 1853; W. window, to Henry Blyth and Sarah, his wife, 1831.

In the 16th century, the steeple windows contained the Arms of *Clare* and *Nanton*. Blomefield mentions the following Arms in the Church windows: *Hemenhale*; *De la Pole*; *Scales*; *Morley*; *Clare*; *Reynham*; and *Calthorp*. All the windows have been renewed at different periods; the plate tracery of the chancel windows is rather shallow.

On the S. side of the chancel, under the W. window, is an unusually low blocked-up "low-side" window, about 24 inches square.

The font is a plain panelled Perpendicular octagon, and has been very much scraped at different periods; it stands on a modern shaft and base.

On the S. side of the Church is a lowered sill to form sedilia, or possibly the whole sanctuary level has been raised.

The clerestory windows, N. side—trefoils and quatrefoils in circles—are in excellent preservation; those on the S. side are of 2-lights, Perpendicular.

The nave arches are double chamfered on octagonal caps and responds, and shafts of Decorated date. The chancel

arch is plain Decorated, also with octagonal caps and shafts ; the tower arch is Perpendicular.

The porch had an upper chamber, now destroyed, but the 2-light S. window, blocked up, remains. The side windows of the porch are square headed. The entrance has good Decorated mouldings to a segmental pointed arch ; they spring in an unusual manner from a double chamfered jamb.

The most interesting feature of the Church is the 15th century tower : Round the battlements, which are about 4ft. high, are shields and figures in couples, in 44 canopied niches, between the embrasures, and based on a string-course ; in each space below the embrasure is a symbol or badge, that in the centre of each being a Gothic " M " (the patron saint), while on others are : A griffin segreant turned to the sinister, and A lion rampant, which appear to be supporters to one of the " M's " ; A portcullis ; Three fleurs-de-lis, *Lexham* (Sable, three fleurs-de-lis or. In 1500, William Lexham died lord of the Manor) ; A Tudor rose ; Three covered cups, Shield of *the Sacrament* (Gules, three chalices or, with wafers argent) ; A cross, *St. George* (Argent, a cross gules) ; and the Sacred Monogram. The figures in some instances are very indistinct ; those on the South side appear to represent the Crucifixion, a figure in gown and hood, an Abbess with crosier, an Abbot with crosier, and saints. On the North : a woman kneeling (possibly the donor), the Almighty in Glory, Death, a king, Adam and Eve, decollation of John the Baptist. On the East : the Virgin and Child riding on an ass, and St. Joseph, the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth, St. Thomas, Our Lord, and the Annunciation. On the West side : the head of John the Baptist on a charger, Herod, Herodias at feast with Salome dancing, St. Peter with keys, St. Andrew with cross, St. John with chalice, St. James, and the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The Rev. T. F. Falkner suggests that the three covered cups, mentioned above, may be the Arms of *Calthorpe*, as Joan,

Lady Calthorpe, held Polsted Hall, which comprised the largest part of Burnham Westgate, in 1511, and may possibly have been the donor of this unique parapet.

MEMORIALS AND HERALDRY.

The following Memorials remain in the Church :—On a slab in the chancel : A long cross ; in chief two mullets, *Thurlow* (Azure, a long cross or ; in chief two estoiles of eight points of the last. Burke gives the coat of *Thurlow* of Burnham Overy as : Azure, Jacob's staff in pale or ; in chief, two estoiles of the second) ; impaling, A fesse, in chief two crescents, *Sotherton* (Argent, a fesse gules, in chief, two crescents of the last). For “ Mary, the only daughter of Thos. Sotherton, of Taverham, Esqre., wife of John Thurlow, of Burnham Westgate, gent., who departed this life 22nd of April, 1705, aged 33 (Blomefield says 30), leaving three children, Mary, Anne, and Thomas. Anne, daughter of John Thurlow and Mary, his wife, died January 7th, 1730, aged 28.”—On another : “ Henry Thurlow and Mary, his prudent wife, lineally descended from those Thurlows who lie buried in Burnham Overy Church. A just man he was, and died full of daies. He was buried 24th May, 1678. Pray good sir let noe strange Bones disturbe these.”

At Burnham Norton there are slabs for members of this same family, but without Arms : “ Mrs. Lydia Thurlow, wife of John Thurlow, died May 31, 1676. Frances, daughter of Rev. Thos. Thurlow, Rector of Wortham, co. Suffolk, died Nov'r 12, 1749. John Thurlow, born Dec. 24, 1619, died March 22, 1684. Mr. William Thurlow, Uncle of the said John Thurlow, died 1630. Mrs. Bridget Thurlow, Aunt of the said John Thurlow, died 1655. Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Thos. Thurlow, died March 19, 1744. Mrs. Theophila Thurlow, their daughter, descended from the Thurlows, of Burnham Ulp, died June 18, 1723, aged 24.”

On Shields in the windows on the N. side of the N. chapel: Gyrony of eight, or and sable; on a chief of the second, two leopards' faces of the first, *Crowe*; impaling, Argent, on a bend cotised azure, between two unicorns' heads erased of the second, collared and armed argent, three lozenges of the field, *Smith*.—(In lozenge) Argent, a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces gules, *Helsham*; impaling *Crowe*.—(In lozenge) *Helsham*. For "Henry Crowe, Clerk, born February 14, 1741, died March 10, 1816. Katherine Helsham, born Dec. 28, 1773, died Jan. 10, 1816. Catherine Helsham, born Feb. 2, 1797, died Oct. 24, 1818.

On slabs: "Henry Crowe, M.A., Rector of Burnham Depedale, Wolferton, and Billingford, in this county, died March 10, 1816, aged 75.—Katherine, widow of Henry Helsham, late of Stoke Ferry in this county, daughter of the Rev. Henry Crowe, died Jan. 10, 1816, aged 43. Edward, son of the Rev. Henry Crowe and Elizabeth, his wife, died June 4th 1788, aged 11."

On a Shield in a window of the N. aisle:—Argent, a chevron between three mascles sable, with the Ulster Badge, *Martin* (Bart., of Long Melford, co. Suffolk, and Burnham, Norfolk. Farrer says there should be "A bordure engrailed gules.") Crest: A cockatrice's head argent, combed gules, winged of the first. Motto: "Initium sapientiæ est timor Domini." For "Sir Roger Martin, Bart., who died Dec. 15, 1854, aged 75."

On other memorials: "Frances Martin, Spinster, daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart., and Dame Everilda Dorothea, his wife, died July 27, 1802, aged 27. Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bt., died September 25, 1815, in his 75th year. Dame Everilda Dorothea, wife of Sir Mordaunt Martin, died Sept. 21, 1800, aged 57. She was 3rd daughter of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of this parish. Mordaunt Martin, aged one month, died Novr. 25, 1767."

At Ringstead Church lies buried " Dame Catherine, relict of Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bt., of Burnham, eldest daughter of Rev. Armine Spelman, and late widow of Edward Roger North, Vicar of Harlow, Essex, who died April 29, 1825, aged 66."

On a monumental tablet on the N. wall of the nave, Shield coloured, but much obliterated :—Quarterly : 1 and 4, Gules, two bars gemelles and a chief argent, *Thornhill*; 2 and 3, Or, Crest : The helmet is left, but the crest is destroyed. " This monument, erected by the legatees appointed by the last act and testament of Mrs. Everilda Thornhill, late of Burnham, in the county of Norfolk, Spinster, who departed this life the 20th day of October, 1743, aged 44; and of her late mother, Mrs. Ann Thornhill, who died Nov. 2, 1724, aged 56; Thomas Harris, Esq., her late Uncle, who died Oct. 10, 1736, aged 66; John Thornhill, Esqre., who died August 27, 1741, aged 47 years 1 month and 3 days, interred near."

There is also a slab to Richard Clarke, surgeon, who died September 1st, 1751, aged 51.

Kerrich and Blomefield mention these Memorials :—In the chancel : Hic jacet Anna Dunwell, filia Thomæ Ducket, gen., Suffolciensis, charissima Christopheri Dunwell (Dunnell), hujus Ecclesiæ rectoris, obiit Dec. die octavo, sepulta decimo, A.D. 1675," etc.

At the E. end of the N. aisle was a gravestone with the effigies of a man, in his gown, hands clasped, with head on pillow, and a talbot at his feet. It was turned on its face, and made part of the floor of the N. aisle, but was taken up in July, 1823. This seems to have been left unfinished, as the edges of the pillow are sharp, and the remainder of the sculpture is very rough; it probably dates from c. 1300. (This now lies under the tower.)

On another, the effigies of a man between his two wives, and group of children, and on a brass plate " Of your

charitie, pray for the sowls of John Huntely, Mary and Anne his wiffes; the whyche John departyd to Allemyte God the 5th day of Janurere the yere of our Lord God mcccciii., on whose sowelles Jhu. have mercy. Amen.”—(A female with group of children, and part of the inscription remains).

In the nave, on a large marble gravestone, the effigy of a priest in his habit, and on a brass plate: “Of your charite, pray for ye soule of Sir William Hoker, otherwise called Gastele, the wiche dessecid the xv. day of Nov., Ao. Dni. mvxl., on whose soule Jesu have m'cy. (This is now under the tower, but only the matrix of the brass remains.) This William Hoker, priest, appears with Richard Roberds, parson of Burnham Norton, as a witness to the Will of William Thurlow, of Burnham Ulph, in 1537.

There were formerly Guilds of St. Salvator and St. Margaret held in the Church.

In the Inventory for Church Goods, 6 Edward VI., the following items are mentioned: “Burnham Westgatt.” A Chalice with Paten silver parcell gilt, weighing 7 ozs., valued at 3s. 8d. per oz. Three bells of 7, 5, and 4 cwts., respectively, valued at 15s. per cwt., and three clappers. This Inventory is much worn, but it can be deciphered that the Commissioners left the lesser bell for the use of Divine Service.

The Communion plate consists of one silver Cup and Cover, inscribed: “The Towne of Bvrnham Westegate 1568,” and weighing nine ounces: one silver Flagon with Cover; one silver Salver, and one silver Shoe, or Alms Dish, all inscribed: “Eccle S. Mariæ de Burnham Westgate dd. Johan Willmott,” and weighing 48 ounces.—The above-mentioned Silver Shoe is very uncommon, as those remaining are usually of some kind of wood.

The old black-letter Bible, presented to the Church by John Tucke, in 1653, was purchased at an auction sale a few years ago by a parishioner, and given by him to the present Rector for repair and restoration to its proper home. The note, in

John Tucke's handwriting, in which he gives it to the Churchwardens, Henry Woodrow and Thomas Breeze, for the use of the Church, is at the bottom of the title page of the New Testament. This interesting relic is now on a desk in the N. aisle.

There were 150 Communicants here in 1603.

The Registers date from 1538, and are in a fair state of preservation.

By Will, in 1492, Cecilia Walpole, of Burnham Westgate, desired to be buried in the Churchyard here, and left 6s. 8d. to the reparation of the Church.

On an altar tomb on the S.E. side of the Churchyard:—Arms of *Thurlow*. Crest: An anchor erect, with rope entwined. “Samuel Thurlow, of Burnham Westgate, Merchant (son of Robert Thurlow), who is interred within these rails. He departed this life 15th of July, 1733, in his 50th (? 56th) year. Robert Thurlow, Woolen Draper, who departed this life, Sept. 1, 1678, aged 55. Tho. Ward, gent., who married the widow of Robert Thurlow, and died Oct. 31, 1710, aged 63. Thomas, son of John Thurlow and Mary, his wife (mentioned on a gravestone lying in the chancel), who died May 20, 1728, in the — year of her age.”

Externally, the Church has roofs of slate, and there are gable crosses over the E. ends of the nave and chancel, and also over the porch. On the S. side of the chancel is a priest's door. The tower has one large stone and two brick buttresses, a modern W. window, and Early English belfry windows of two lights, plain, but with a central circular shaft and cap. The stumps of crocketed pinnacles can still be distinguished at the top corners of the tower.

THE ADVOWSON.

The Church of St. Mary anciently consisted of two moieties, *viz.*, that of St. Mary and that of St. Edmund. In the Norwich Taxation of 1254 is the following:—“Burnham

See. Marie portio Rectoris 11 marks 10s. 4d. (£7 17s.). Prior de Castleacre decime separ. 7s." In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, c, 1291, the Rector's moiety was valued at 12 marks (£8), and "Portio Prioris de Cogeford, vel Cokysford 12 marks." The tenths of Castleacre Priory are not mentioned. The Prior's portion of St. Mary's was appropriated, and had a manse and 30 acres. James de Thorpe was patron of the other moiety. The Church with portion of St. Edmund was valued at 40s. Procurations and Synodals 2s., and it paid 17d. Peter's Pence.

In 1214, Hubert de Britheworth claimed the right of presentation to the Church of St. Mary against the Prior of Coksford, and the jury found that Hubert, grandfather of the present Hubert, had impleaded Ralph Belle, on account of the said right, and Ralph's claim had been allowed (and he presented Thomas de la Folie to the Vicarage); the Prior's claim was acknowledged at this time.

The portion of John de Gresham in the Church of St. Mary de Burnham is mentioned, in 1378.

It appears in the King's Book (Bacon's Edition) as Burnham St. Mary *als.* Westgate, mediety of St. Margaret's *als.* Norton, and Burnham All Saints *als.* Ulp. Rect. Pens. Colleg. Christi, Camb. 10s. Archidiac. 10s. 11½d. Episc. 4s. Value £20 16s. 8d. (clear value £100), and pays £2 1s. 8d. Tenths.

Coxford mediety was granted, in 1538, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; this now belongs to Christ's College, Cambridge.

In 1591 Richard Bunting had a *præcipe* to deliver to Thomas Bunting, and Edmund Anguish a moiety of this Church.

The tithes of the parish were commuted for £784 *p.a.*, and applied as follows:—£361 to the Rector, £25 10s. tithes on glebe, £361 to Christ's College, and £38 5s. to the Rector of Burnham Sutton. In 1890, the Rector had also

£126 10s., and half the rent of 32a. of glebe, as a mediety of the Rectory of Burnham Norton.

The living is now a Rectory consisting of a mediety of the Rectory of Burnham Westgate, with medieties of the Rectories of Burnham Norton and Burnham Ulph annexed, joint net value £240, with 101 acres of glebe (91 belonging to the Rector, and 10 to the College), and residence, erected about 1853, in the Elizabethan style, West of the town; it is in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge. The other mediety of Burnham Westgate, together with 19a. of land here, in subject to some ill-defined trusts appertaining to the College.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

The following have been Incumbents of St. Mary's :—

- Circa* 1210 Thomas Brito.
 1214 Thomas de la Folie.
 1278 John Gresham.
 1303 William de Rademylde (to a moiety of St. Mary's, newly created)—by the Prior and Convent of Cokesforth.
 1305 Peter de Buxton—do.
 1308 Roger, son of Nicholas Swethyene—do.
 13— Robert Weynold (resigned)—do.
 1348 Robert Chattok (exchanged for W. Rudham)—do.
 1349 Hugh Richeman (Blomefield says Richemay)—do.
 1388 John Merch de Wygenhal—do.
 1390 Richard Wapound (resigned)—do.
 1397 John Mason—do.
 14— John Balle (resigned)—do.
 1412 Thomas Codyth—do.

(The other moiety).

- 1328 John de Hickling (to a mediety of St. Mary de Burnham Westgate)—by Sir Benedict de Breccles.
- 1349 Robert Waryn de Malteby—by John, son of Alexander Falstoff de Jernemutha.
- 1361 John Clement de Halesworth—by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, Kt.
- 13— John Skencard (resigned—Blomefield calls him Skemard).
- 1371 Simon de Helgay (resigned)—by William de Hemenhale and Reginald de Eccles.
- 1375 Henry de Lydgate (exchanged for Bedfield)—by Reginald de Eccles and John Muriel.
- 1398 William Frenshe (resigned).
- 1398 Thomas Wyght (resigned)—by Sir Reginald Braybrook, Kt.
- 1403 Bartholomew Haggourd de Fildallyng—do.
- 1418 John Terry—by the Attorney-General Sir John Rothenhale, Kt.

Medieties of St. Margaret's, Norton, and All Saints, Ulph, were consolidated with this Rectory, November 17, 1422, *q.v.*

(To one or other of the moieties).

- 1475 William Person.
- 1483 Richard Barthram.
- 1484 William Brewester.
- 1488 John Sawle.
- 1506 — Copley.
- 15— John Mitton.
- 1520 Robert Panther.
- 1538 Thomas Gyles, S.T.P.

- 1557 Philip Adamson.
 1573 Thomas Blenerhasset.
 1603 Nicholas Steer, S.T.B.—by Sir Charles Cornwallis.
 1623 Anthony Wilkinson..
 1632 Nathaniel Thornton (Compounded for First Fruits).
 1633 Robert Thompson.
 1639 Thomas Lushington, S.T.P. (Prebendary of Salisbury, and Chaplain to Bishop Corbet, of Oxford and Norwich)—do.
 1655 Christopher Dunnell (died).
 1685 Henry Spurling (died)—by John Harris, Esq.
 1724 Thomas Grome—by Thomas Harris, Esq.
 1742 William Smith—by Everilda Thornhill, spinster.
 1766 Bryan Allott, junr.—by Hutton Perkins, of Barnard Castle, Durham, gent.
 1804 John Glasse—by John Smith, Esq., and Lord Camelford.
 1832 Bernard Gilpin, M.A.—by the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge.
 1849 William Bates, D.D.—do.
 1878 James Henry Lamb, M.A.—do.
 1903 Thomas Felton Falkner, M.A., D.S.O. (the present Rector)—do.

ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH.

The following have been Incumbents of St. Edmund's here :—

John le Moyne was patron about the time of Edward I., when a chaplain resided and served the cure, had a manse and 20 acres of land; then valued at 40s., and paid no Peter's Pence.

- 1323 John de Ryskington (resigned)—by Sir Walter de Calthorp, Kt.
- 1330 Thomas Mathew de Hildoveston (resigned)—by Sir Walter de Calthorp, Kt.
- 1334 Thomas Derk de Norwich (resigned)—do.
- 1337 Matthew ——— —do.
- 1341 William de Merston—do.
- 1345 Alexander Mose—do.
- Circa* 1627 Anthony Wilkinson.
- 1628 Nathaniel Thornton—by the King, on account of the minority of John Soame.
- 1639 Thomas Lushington, S.T.D. (Prebendary of Salisbury)—do.
- 1655 Christopher Dunnell (died)—by Sir Nicholas le Strange.
- 1685 Henry Spurling (died—he held it with St. Mary's, mediety of St. Margaret, and All Saints, Ulph)—by John Harris, arm.

The Church of St. Edmund was allowed to fall into decay during the 17th century, and the site is now occupied by the Parish Room.

REFERENCES.

References to Burnham Market, or Westgate, are to be found in the following :—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii.—Notes on Church; Add. MS. 6755, fo 22.—Notes as to Arms in Church; Harl. MS. 901, fo. 100.—Concerning lordship of Polstede Hall; Harl. MS. 433.—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Ed. VI.; Public Rec. Off., vol. 503, No. 5.—Royalists' possessions in; see vol. iv., p. 353, of 2nd ser. Royalist Compn. Papers, Pub. Rec. Off.—Tokens of; East Anglian, vol. iv., p. 131.—Church Notes, by Kerrich; Add. MSS. 6743, fo. 34; 6747, fo. 1, 130; 6756, fo. 194; 6759, fo. 2-5.—

Trust deed as to Poor at; Close Roll, 10 Geo. III., pt. 20, No. 17.—Do. as to Calvinists at; Close Roll, 58 Geo. III., pt. 41, No. 17.—Do., as to Primitive Methodists at; Close Roll, 1850, pt. 58, No. 13.—This town is called Burnham Lexhame in some Chancery Suits, *temp.* Edward VI.—J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii.—Brass at; Add. MS. 32,490, L. 37.—See Norfolk Archæology, vols. ix. to date.—Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, vol. i., p. 141.—Trial at law, if 90 acres of land are glebe; Easter, 1775 (Decree Book of the Exchequer).

Other references to the Burnhams are to be found in the following:—Royalists' possessions in; vol. iv., p. 359 of 2nd ser. Royalist Compn. Papers, Pub. Rec. Off.—"The Burnham Murderers" Account of Lives, Trials, etc., 38 pp., 12mo.; Norwich, 1836.—(Veautre's) Court books of; Treasury of Receipt of Exchequer, A. 4-36.—Petition to Parliament of Walter Fitz-Walter, as to fishery at "Burnham juste le Mier," 8779.—Petition of poor fishermen against W. Newe and John Van Hasdonke, who, under colour of inclosing salt marshes, stop their common rights, havens, etc. (1641); 4th Rep. Histl. MSS. Comm., p. 111.—Documents as to, 1664, etc.; Add. Charters (B.M.) 15,169-78.—Certificate of Richard Warner, sequestrator for Norfolk, as to Mr. Soame's estate of; Add. MS. 5,508, fo. 19.—Bailiff's Return, 3 Hen. VII.; Add. MS. 5,947, fo. 1, 43.—Royalists' possessions in; see vol. lxxix., p. 2, 308, of 1st, and vol. iv., p. 353 of 2nd ser. Royalist Compn. Papers, Pub. Rec. Off.—Exchqr. suit as to tithes of Burnham Marsh in Snettisham; Trin. II. Wm. III., fo. 106b.—Decree about privileges; Michs. II. Chas. I., fo. 234b.—The Calthorps of; Norfolk Archæology, vol. ix., p. 1.—Notes of Court Rolls of, 25 Ed. I., to 1683, Rye MSS. 41.—Church Notes by Tom Martin, Rye MSS., No. 17, vol. i. [Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

THE DEANERY OF BURNHAM.

The Deanery of Burnham anciently comprised 35 parishes, and was taxed in the 13th century at 13s. 4d. The following have been Deans :—1218, Adam de Walsingham. 1316, Richard de Sutton (Rector of Bilney—resigned), collated by the Bishop of Norwich. 1333, Stephen de Sutton (resigned). 1347, John de Hales (resigned). 1349, Thomas de Wilton.—William de Hales (resigned). 1351, John de Carlton. 1375, Walter Sandhull de Tavistoke. 1389, Richard Mandeleyre. 1412, Richard Golle (resigned). 1420, Thomas Lane. 1421, John Frank (by an exchange for the Canonry of Lichfield and Prebend of Freford). 1422, William Lane. 1440, Thomas Wale (Blomefield says Wate). 1452, Thomas Tolboth. 1457, John Tolboth. 1494, James Goldwell (Blomefield says Godwell).

The office of Dean was in abeyance for many years, until it was re-instituted by Bishop Stanley. The Rev. H. M. Elliott-Drake Briscoe, M.A., Rector of Burnham Thorpe, was appointed Rural Dean of Burnham, in 1902.

(For further Notes on the Burnhams, see Addenda.)

St. Mary the Virgin, North Creake.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

NORTH Creake is a parish and large village on the banks of a small rivulet, which rises at S. Creake, about 3 miles S.E. from Burnham Market, 7 N.E. from Fakenham, 21 N.E. from King's Lynn, 30 N.W. from Norwich, and 146 from London, in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. The parish has an area of 3697·445 acres of land, and 3·163 of water, mostly belonging to Earl Spencer and Christ's College, Cambridge, who are lords of the Manor. The soil is light, subsoil principally chalk. In 1845, 3,179 acres were returned as arable land, 126 pasture and meadow, and 69 woodland. Rateable value in 1874 £4,849, in 1903 £2,821, and, in 1911, £2,949. The Parish Rates, in 1803, were 2s. 11½d. in the £, and realised £361 12s. 1½d.

In 1334, "Northcreyke" (then included in Gallow Hundred) was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £9 10s. ; 30s. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious.

There was a population of 405 in 1801, 618 in 1821, 651 in 1831, 648 in 1841, 776 in 1851 (157 houses), 708 in 1861, 659 in 1871, 613 in 1881, 555 in 1891, 518 in 1901, and, in 1911, there were 545 inhabitants.

The children attend the Public Elementary School, erected in 1849, as a National School, at a cost of £450, by Earl Spencer, who also gave the site, and subsequently built a large Infant School; these were re-built in 1883, at a cost of £250, and enlarged in 1895, by the present Earl Spencer, to hold 180. The Schools were handed over to the County authority after the Act of 1902.—A small school-house was erected in 1815.—There is a small Chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists, erected in 1876.—The remains of Creake Abbey, *q.v.*, are still to be seen in a valley at the N. end of the parish.—About 2,000 Roman, ancient British, and other coins, were unearthed in the neighbourhood, in 1799.

There are four Almshouses, for four poor widows, founded by Richard Manseur, in 1572, and endowed with £4 3s. *p.a.*, out of land belonging to Earl Spencer. The Poor have also 10s. a year out of 3 A. of land, bequeathed by the Rev. Samuel Pancke, or Pank, in 1680. John Ward left 10s. *p.a.*, in 1705. Thomas Herod left personal property to the amount of £570, for the use of Miss Susan Cork for life, and afterwards to charitable purposes; he also endowed the National School with £10 *p.a.*

In the Abridged Return for Gilbert's Act, 1786, *re* Norfolk Charities, published by Z. Clark, in 1811, is the following :—“ North and South Creak. Certain Alms-houses, viz., 4 rooms under one roof, given by the ancestors of R. Manseur.—R. Manseur, Esq., in 1572, left 9 A. of Land, the rent thereof, £2 10s. to be applied to repairing the above premises, vested in Earl Spencer; 6 A. left at the same time, and vested as before, and let for £1 13s. a year, for clothing the Poor therein.—H. and R. Manseur provided, in 1572, each, for half a barrel of white herrings, to be given to the Poor in Lent yearly.—In 1680, Samuel Bank (? Pank), Rector, bequeathed to the Poor of N. Creak, yearly, a Rent Charge of 10s. upon 3 A. of Land, vested in the Rector of N. Creak for

the time being.—In 1715, John Ward, of S. Creak, bequeathed to the Poor of N. Creak, yearly, 10s., vested in Samuel Coulsey, gent., of S. Creak.”

“ Isaac Lane, of Little Walsingham, gave by Will, in 1668, £100 for the purchase of Land the rent of which was to provide 16 pennyworth of bread every Sunday, to 16 of the poorest people who should be at Church all the time of service; and two chaldron of coals, to be divided among 40 of the poorest people of the parish of S. Creak, every year for ever. 14 A. of Land were according purchased for this purpose, supposed to be vested in the Minister, Churchwarden and Overseers, for the time being, the clear rent of which is £6 10s. *p.a.*—Elizabeth Pell, of Cranworth, by Will, dated in 1730, gave £100 to be applied in like manner. About 8 A. were therefore purchased in Terrington St. John’s, supposed to be vested as above, the clear produce of which is £5 9s. 3d. *p.a.*—In 1640, Dorothy Woodhouse gave about 9 A. of Land, for the payment of 20s. a year to the Vicar, for ever, who is to preach two charity sermons for the same; and 30s. a year to the poorest people of S. Creak, for ever. The land is let by the Overseers for 50s., and the rent applied as by Will directed.—John Ward, of S. Creak, about the year 1700, bequeathed 40s. *p.a.* to the poorest people of S. Creak, for ever, payable by his executor. This payment has been discontinued near 20 years, and the Overseers know not now to whom to apply for it. (The Terrier of 1700, which is the last wherein this legacy is mentioned, says that Samuel Coulsey was then owner of an Estate in S. Creak, which was tied for the payment of it. Perhaps some light may be thrown upon this by consulting the Terrier for 1806, below, and under date 1715 above).”

“ A Terrier for 1770 states 10 A. 3 R. of Land, lying in 8 several pieces, in the fields of S. Creak, occupied by Mr. Davy Turner at £3 *p.a.*; and also 5 A. 3 R. in 5 several pieces, in the parish of East Rudham, occupied by Mrs. Holland at

£3 a year; both these for charitable purposes. (It is remarkable that these lands are mentioned as above in different Terriers to 1794, in which year the 5 A. 2 R. last mentioned are wholly omitted, nor have they been since inserted in any Terrier)."

"The Terrier for 1806 says: Samuel Coulsey gave by Will £50 to be put out at interest by his executors, and 40s. part of such interest money, to be paid yearly to the parish of S. Creak; and 10s. another part thereof, to be paid yearly to the parish of N. Creak, in such manner as his executors shall think proper; this said £50 is now out upon good security at 5 per cent., and the interest is paid and applied according to the directions of the said Will.—The Terriers mention one Dwelling-house, called the Town-house, inhabited by poor people."

In Mr. J. C. Tingley's Calendar of Deeds, enrolled within the County of Norfolk, in the Shirehall, Norwich, are the following:—Robert Person, of North Creake, D.D., is mentioned in a deed dated 21 Oct., 1628, see under Great Snoring.—15 January, 1651-2. Grant by Robert Rayneham, Esq., of Edgfield, to Robert Jermy, Esq., of Bayfield, of two messuages, or tenements, in South Creake, and other messuages, lands, etc., in South Creake, North Creake, and Waterden.

North Creake is written "Crehic, Creic, Creich, and Kreich" in the Domesday Book. Creake is the Anglo-Saxon Crecca, a creek, a bay, a wharf. Munford says this local name seems to have lost its final syllable at a very early period.

John Pearson, afterwards Bishop of Chester, and author of the celebrated "Exposition of the Creed," and other works, was born either here, or at Snoring, in 1612. He was the son of Robert Pearson, Rector of N. Creake and Snoring at that time, and his brother, Richard, was once librarian to Sir John Cotton. John's baptism does not appear in the Register of N. Creake, so possibly he was baptized at Great

Snoring, where the entries in the Register are missing between 1610 and 1614. It was the usual custom to baptize children in the parishes in which they were born.

MANORIAL NOTES.

The Domesday Book says : Land of Roger Bigot. Hundred of " Galgou " (Gallow). " Kreich " is held by Turstin, son of Guy, (as) four carucates of land, which Kochaga held in the time of King Edward (the Confessor). Always six villeins, and 14 bordars, and 10 servi. Then (Confessor's time) four plough-teams in the demesne, and afterwards ; now (the Survey) three. Then three plough-teams amongst the tenants, now two, and they could be restored. Pannage for 20 hogs ; six acres of meadow. Always one cart-horse. Then 18 hogs, now 13. Then 320 sheep, now 264 ; and 25 socmen with one carucate of land. Then seven plough-teams, now five. Then it was valued at £4, now £6.—In " Creich " four freemen with half a carucate of land, whom Turstin, son of Wido (Guy) holds. Then one and a half plough-teams, now two oxen ; and it is worth 3s.

Roger Bigot had also another Manor held of him by Turstan, son of Wido, at the Domesday Survey, consisting of one carucate of land, which two freemen held *temp.* Edward the Confessor ; 10 bordars ; one plough-team in the demesne ; and one amongst the tenants ; two parts of a mill ; 5 acres of meadow ; valued at 8s., *temp.* Confessor, and at the Survey at 18s. Also two freemen held half a carucate of land, with two bordars, etc., valued at 2s. in the Confessor's time, and 12d. at the Survey.

Land of William de Scohies. Hundred of " Galgou." I(n) " Creic " Turchill held one carucate of land in the time of King Edward, now Turstin (has it). Always one villein and 12 bordars. Then one servus. Always two plough-teams in the demesne, and one plough-team amongst the tenants ; three acres of meadow ; one mill. Then 60 sheep, now none.

And two socmen (with) two acres. Then and afterwards it was valued at 40s., now 30s.

THE MANOR OF CREAKE, THORP HALL, OR KNEVET'S.

This was the part belonging to Roger Bigot at the Domesday Survey, and held of him by Turstin, son of Guy, or Wido, who, Blomefield says, was probably the ancestor of the de Creke family. Bartholomew de Creke was succeeded as lord here, by his son Sir Robert, who held eight Knights' fees *temp.* Henry II., of the Bigot family. He married a daughter and heiress of the Glanviles, and had a son, Bartholomew, who, during the reign of Henry III., was a benefactor to the monastery of St. Osyth, Essex. The Glanvile family held lands in many parts of Suffolk. In 1232, the Sheriff of Norfolk had a precept to deliver to Richemania, widow of Robert de Creke, £10 *p.a.* in land, for her support, till Sir Bartholomew de Creke, son and heir of Robert, should return out of Ireland, and assign her a dower; and, in 1235, Richemania brought an action for being disseized unjustly of part of her capital messuage here. Sir Bartholomew married Margery, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Anos, of Hillington. He had three sons: Robert, Jeffrey, and John, and a daughter, Sarah, who married Roger Fitz-Peter Fitz-Osbert. Robert was lord here, in 1254, but died *s.p.*, and enfeoffed his mother in this lordship. In 1257, the bailiffs of Margery de Creke received stallage in the fair here; and, in 1275, had free warren, and assize of bread and beer.

By deed, *sans* date, Margery de Creke, granted to John, her son, and his heirs, the Manor of Creke, with all its appurtenances, reserving to herself all foreign fees, and to the nuns of Flixton (which House she had founded), the advowson of the Church which they had of her gift, and if John should die before her, then the Manor, etc., to return to her and her heirs. Sir John de Creke was lord in 1281, and had then, by

letters patent, a grant of a weekly market here on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Michael. He died about 1283, and Sarah, his sister, wife of Roger Fitz-Peter Fitz-Osbert was his heir, and she dying, without issue, about 1292, Roger, her husband, held it by the courtesy of England, on whose death, in 1306, this lordship was found to be held by the service of one Knight's fee of the Earl of Norfolk, and valued at £40. The descendants and heirs of Margaret and Isabel, sisters of Sir Bartholomew, and aunts to Sarah, were coheirs to this lordship. Margaret married Sir John de Thorp (he, and his parceners, held 13 Knights' fees in Creyk, Depedale, Quarles, etc., of Roger Bigot, in 1303). In 1325, Alice, widow of John de Thorp (grandson of Sir John), had the King's writ directed to John de Blomvill, Escheator of Norfolk, etc., for dower to be assigned her out of certain Knights' fees in Norfolk and Suffolk; and by virtue of a mandate from Edward II., Richard de Hacford, the escheator's deputy, took an oath of Alice that she would not marry without the King's license, and assigned to her dower in full of her claim, in the Manors of North Creak and Hillington in Norfolk, and Combs in Suffolk, *viz.*, about £17 10s. *p.a.* Another sister of Sir Bartholomew de Creke, and aunt to Sarah, sister and heir of Sir John de Creke, was Isabel, wife of John, Lord de Valoines, from whom descended Robert, Lord Valoins, who left two daughters: Rohesia, who married Sir Edmund de Pakenham, and Cicely, wife of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and between the heirs of the two sisters of Sir Bartholomew this Manor was divided, *viz.*, the Thorps of Ashwellthorp as heirs of Margaret, and the Pakenhams and Uffords as heirs of the other sister Isabel.

In 1347, the Earl Marshal held $2\frac{1}{2}$ Knights' fees in North Creyk of the King; also two parts of a fee in N. Creyk and Burnham Thorpe. Sir Robert de Thorpe was lord of one moiety, and Sir Edmund de Pakenham and Rohesia, his wife, of the other, in the reign of Edward II.—Ufford, and his wife,

Cecilia, having resigned their right in it. In 1343, Hervey de Pakenham, Rector of Hopton, conveyed by fine to Hugh de Saxham, and Roesia, his wife, a moiety of this Manor and advowson, settled on Hugh and Roesia for life, remainder to Thomas de Pakenham, son of Roesia, daughter and heir of Robert, Lord Valoines; and, in 1344, Beatrix de Thorp, relict of Sir Robert de Thorp, Hugh de Saxham, and Roesia, were lords.

By an inquisition, in 1362, Mary de Pakenham, widow of Edmund, son of Sir Edmund de Pakenham, and Roesia, was found to die seized of a moiety; she was daughter and coheir of Edmund Comyn, of Fakenham Aspes, Suffolk; and Eufemia was found to be her sister and heir, aged 50, married to William de la Beche, by whom she had Elizabeth, married to Sir Roger Elmugg. This subsequently passed to the Priory of Walsingham.

In 1363, Sir Edmund de Thorp, of Ashwell Thorp, was lord of a moiety, and Sir Edmund, son of Sir Edmund de Thorp, settled it, in trust, in 1394, on Roger Davy, of Middleton, William de Bumpsted, parson of Massingham Parva, and John Aslack, of Crostweyt; and, on the death of Sir Edmund de Thorp, who was killed in France during the wars, *temp.* Henry V., it passed to his two daughters: Isabel and Joan, and in default of issue of the said Joan, Isabel, wife of Philip Tylney inherited it, and died seized in 1436; and their son, Frederick Tilney, armiger, left it to his only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Humphrey Bouchier, eldest son of John, Lord Berners. In 1457, John, Duke of Norfolk, by his deed, recited that this lordship was held of him by Knight's service, and that the wardship of Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey Bouchier, son and heir of John, Lord Berners, with the custody of this Manor, belonged to him, and for 20 marks, paid him by the Lord Berners, he grants the custody of it to him. Sir Humphrey was slain at the battle of Barnet, taking the side of Edward IV., and Lady Elizabeth re-married

Thomas, son and heir of John, Lord Howard, afterwards Earl of Surrey, and Duke of Norfolk, who was lord in her right. After their decease, it descended to Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, son and heir of Sir Humphrey and Lady Elizabeth, on whose death it passed to his two daughters, Mary and Jane. The former married Alexander Unton, arm., and dying *s.p.* her sister became sole heir to her father. She was the wife of Edmund Knevet, arm., second son of Edmund, of Buckenham Castle, who, with his wife, had livery of this lordship, July 5th, 1534, and was seized of all the Thorp estates.

Creake Manor remained in this family till Sir Thomas Knevet sold it July 19th, 1591, to Richard Mansure, of North Creake, for £1,300; he descended from John Mansure, who farmed this lordship at £10 13s. 4d. *p.a.*, in 1475, whose son Richard, of North Creak, married 1st Alice, daughter of John Beckham, of Norfolk, gen., by whom he had Henry, who died *s.p.*, and secondly Joan, by whom he had John Mansure, who married, first, Margaret, daughter and heir of Edward Archer, of Wisbeach, and had a son, Henry, who died without issue; his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Newton, of South Creake, by whom he had Richard Mansure, who espoused Alice, daughter of Giles Seafoul, of Waterden, arm., and Anne, married to William Armiger; and, on the death of Richard Mansure, in 1592, Anne Armiger inherited. William and Anne levied a fine, in 1597, and settled this Manor of Thorp Hall in North Creak, on William, Miles, and Mansure Armiger, their sons. William, the father, died 1607, and Anne, his wife, three years later. William, the son, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Hare, arm., and had issue William and Clement; the former married Mary Vernatti, sister of Sir Philibert Vernatti, by whom he had a son, William, who had no issue by Elizabeth (Lucy), his wife, and was succeeded by Gabriel, his brother, who was lord of this Manor in 1698; he was one of the Attornies in the King's Remembrancer-office of the Exchequer.

From the Armigers, it passed to Sarah, relict of John, Duke of Marlborough, who left it to her favourite grandson, the Hon. John Spencer, the lineal ancestor of the present Earl, who is patron of the living, alternately with the Bishop of Norwich.

Blomefield says the Armigers were an ancient family. William Armiger, of Bury, had lands given him in Bury, by Abbot Hugh, early in the 13th century. This family also held lands in Otley, Suffolk, in the reign of Richard II.; and John Armiger, of Otley, who married Agnes, daughter of Walter Blake, of Huntingfield, Suffolk, had a son Thomas, who purchased the Manor of Canewdon in Essex. They also held lands in Thrandeston and elsewhere in Suffolk. Their Arms were : Azure, two barrulets argent between three helmets or. Crest : A lion sejant gules on a ducal coronet or.—The Arms of *Mansure* were : Vairy, argent and sable, a bend over all gules.

The site of Thorpe Hall (Creake Manor-house), is now a farmhouse on the borders of S. Creake, and still called "The Hall Farm." On the walls may be seen the initials "G.A." for Gabriel Armiger.

In the 16th century, John Eyre was granted a farm here, once belonging to Flixton Priory, Suffolk.

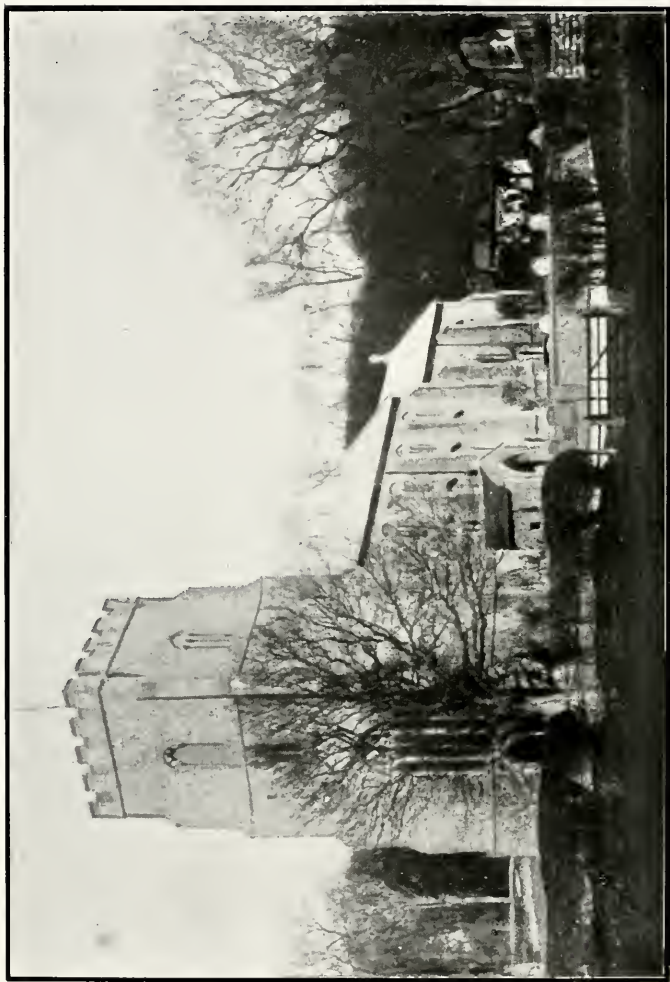
WALSINGHAM PRIORY MANOR.

A moiety of the Manor of North Creak was given by Will by Mary de Pakenham, widow of Edmund, to the Priory of Walsingham (Reg. Wals. fo. 23, etc.) in 1362, and Eufemia, her sister and heir, entered on it as a trustee, and conveyed it to Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, Sir John de Wingfeld, Sir Gilbert de Debenham and John de Bletso. In the following year, Sir Roger de Elmugg and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William de Beche, and Eufemia aforesaid, conveyed it by fine to Sir Ralph Hemenhale and John Bletso, chaplain; and the said Sir Ralph, in 1367, had license to alien it to this

Priory, with a moiety of the advowson. In 1371, the Prior of Walsingham was sued in the Exchequer, and Lady Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, entered into this Manor, her license, as capital lady of the Manor, not being obtained; but, in 1379, it was granted to the Prior, paying 100s. relief (it being valued at £5 *p.a.*), and performing homage for the same.

In 1402, the Prior and Sir Edmund de Thorp held two and a half Knights' fees here of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. In 1551, it was granted, with its right of patronage, and a foldage of 600 ewes, in the tenure of William Vowell, to Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, and his successors. It was then called North Creak Houghton's *alias* Lexham's, with a foldage of sheep. In 1600, the Armigers held it of the Bishop of Norwich, when the quit-rents were £3 4s. 4d. *p.a.*—At the sale of Bishops' Lands on 11 Feb., 1647, the Manor of "Northcreake" was sold to Tym. Cruso, Nath. Knivett, and John Leathes for £430 17s. 7½d.

Earl Warren's Manor, alias Calthorp's, was in South Creak, *q.v.*, but extended here. (South Creak was part of the Warren fee in 1302, but not North Creak. Feud. Aids iii., 405-6). Sir Henry de Stanhow was lord *temp.* Henry III., and, in 1272, had the assize and frankpledge of his tenants, and gave two parts of the corn tithes of his demesnes to the Cathedral Church of Norwich, which was confirmed to the monks by the Bishop. It passed by marriage with Cecilia, daughter of Sir Hervey, to Sir Walter Calthorp, and, in 1332, William de Calthorp was lord. Sir Bartholomew de Calthorp afterwards held in Creak, and in Burnham Thorpe, half a Knight's fee, which Roger Fitz-Peter formerly held of the Earl Warren. From the Calthorps it passed by marriage to the Harsicks, of Southacre. In 1625, William Vowell was lord of Calthorp's Manor, and held it of Christ's College, Cambridge. This, which once formed part of the Creak Abbey estate, is now leased to the Earl of Orford; it contains about 620 acres.



Church of St. Mary the Virgin, North Creake.

THE EARL OF CLARE'S MANOR.

This was that portion held by Turchill, and subsequently granted by William I. to William de Scohies. During the reign of Henry I., he conveyed it to Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and Rohaisa, daughter and heiress, carried it in marriage to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor of the Earls of Clare. Walter de Calthorp held one Knight's fee of the Earl of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry III., and he of the King. Little is known of this Manor. William Clerveaux, of Upwood, Hunts., conveyed to John Weasenham 10 marks rent here, with the service of William Calthorp and Isabel, his wife; and, in 1370, John de Rede, of Bedford, and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed by fine to John de Weasenham, the third part of 10 marks rent. In 1402, Sir William Calthorp held one Knight's fee here of the Honour of Clare.

The lete fee due to the lord of the Hundred for Knevet's, Walsingham's, and Calthorp's Manors, was 3s.—In 1428, the temporalities of the Prior of Westacre here were valued at 2s. 3d.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is pleasantly situated near the southern extremity of the village; it is a handsome building of flint and freestone, mostly in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles of architecture, consisting of chancel, lofty clerestoried nave of four bays, organ vestry, N. aisle, S. porch, and a massive square embattled tower at the W. end, with sundial, and six bells, which bear these inscriptions:—1, "Osborn and Arnold St Neots fecit 1774 churchwarden" (*sic*). 2, 3, "Thomas Newman of Norwich made me 1744." 4, "The Revd. Dr. Poynts Rector Rd. Layton and Rogr. Powdich C W Arnold and Osbor (*sic*) fecit 1775." 5, "Mr. Thomas Powdich and Mr. John Layton Churchwardens 1744 T N." 6, "T. Mears of

London fecit 1817." (Tenor C., 15 cwts). There were three bells in the steeple in 6 Ed. VI. of 8, 6 and 4 cwts., respectively, and one bell (Inventory torn).

In 1877, the chancel was restored by the Rector, when the roof was removed, but replaced with nearly all the old material, except a new cornice to match that of the nave.

The nave was re-seated in 1895, and, in 1897-8, a chancel screen was erected, sanctuary re-paved in marble, the E. window (5 lights), and three others in the chancel, filled with stained glass, and a carved reredos, and font cover provided. There is now seating accommodation for about 360 persons.

In the chancel, on the S. side, is a beautiful triple sedilia, but the bases of the separating columns have been mutilated at some time, probably when an alteration was made in the floor levels; the piscina, which adjoins, has had its bowl replaced by a flat stone. Another piscina is to be seen in the S. wall, to the E. of a Decorated sepulchral recess, with pointed segmental arch; the bowl is octagonal, but broken, as are the cusps of the arch above. A third, smaller, piscina remains in the S. wall of the vestry. On the N. side of the chancel is a 3-light Geometric window, with badly-executed tracery; the E. window, containing remnants of old glass, of 5 lights, is rough and of peculiar construction (a few other windows contain some modern coloured glass). On the S. side is a rather poor Perpendicular window at the E. end, a plain one in the W. bay, and between these two 2-lights of good Early Decorated work. The priest's door, on this side, is plain, but has a male and female at the ends of the label. The beautiful vestry has a modern N. window, but that at the E. is of three lights, with richly-moulded flowing tracery.

Quite recently, the Rector, after removing a creeper from the S. wall of the chancel, discovered the remains of a "low-side" window, with square label; it is situated below the window in the W. bay, close to a buttress.

The oak roofs of the chancel and nave are well coloured. These were erected in the 15th century, when the nave was enlarged and the clerestory added. That of the chancel has figures of Apostles with scrolls, bearing the 12 articles of the Apostles' Creed, but only one inscription remains; this bears "Inde Venturus Est." The figures (corbels) are about two feet high. On the hammerbeams are saints clothed in white—originally seven each side—holding Emblems of the Passion, or red-cross shields, possibly the 12 Apostles, St. Mary and Joseph; see under Heraldry. The roof of the nave is not so ornate, but is similar to that of the chancel; two angels, with wings outstretched (several wings missing), are in each bay of the magnificent cornice.

The chancel arch is lofty, well-proportioned, resting on half octagonal jamb shafts. A mural painting, once on this, has been plastered over. Traces of the rood stairs are to be seen in the S.E. angle of the E. respond of the N. aisle. A bracket for a rood-beam is on the S. side of the W. face of the chancel arch. A fine Easter sepulchre remains on the N. side; it is of pure Decorated character, with an elaborate traceried canopy, much restored, with modern foliage.

In the organ case on the N. side of the chancel are four painted panels, once forming part of the rood screen. One represents St. Veronica, a widow with a veil and turban, holding before her the handkerchief upon which the face of our Lord is said to have been visible; the others represent three of the ancient cardinal virtues, *viz.*, Justice, Temperance and Fortitude. Justice is a figure with long flowing hair, in a mantle, holding a sword in her right hand, and in the left is a pair of scales, enclosed within a nimbus, signifying power and eternity; this figure is mutilated. Temperance is dressed in a robe with elaborate sleeves, puffed and slashed, pouring water from a pitcher into a bowl. Fortitude is holding up her mantle with her left hand, and with her right she embraces a tower. Figures of the Virtues are very

seldom seen on rood-screens. (These have lately been removed from a vestment-press door in the vestry).

The door leading from the chancel to the vestry is Decorated, and of excellent workmanship. The nave arcades are plain double chamfered ones on octagonal moulded caps, octagonal pillars, with half-pillars to the responds. The E. bay of the N. aisle is screened off to mark the chantry belonging to Creake Abbey; it has been grained, but is of early Perpendicular date, of three bays, on each side of a cinquefoiled doorway, under an ogee arch, with good crocketed canopy and rich finial. The arches are all double-feathered with flowered points. Along the upper part of the tracery runs a line of pierced quatrefoils, with small arched panels, above and below. The windows in this aisle are poor 2-light Perpendicular ones, under square heads. Those on the S. side are of three lights of the same style; that in the W. bay, over the porch, has the mullions shortened. Over these, in the same wall, are four 3-light clerestory windows, supermullioned, with brick and flint alternated in the carrying arches.

The W. window is a Perpendicular 4-light, modern, and those of the belfry of three lights, under flint panelled battlements. The tower arch is lofty, but of little interest. The W. doorway is under a square head with panels in the spandrils—the N. one with a shield in a circle, and the S. with a cross. The porch has a good Decorated doorway, continuously moulded, with a label continued down the jambs. The sides of the porch have each a quatrefoil, set saltirewise, but no rebates for glass; the outer doorway is very wide. In the W. bay of the aisle is a good early Perpendicular doorway, continuously moulded.

The font (12th century) has a circular bowl resting on a hexagonal shaft and base; the stem consists of an arcade pierced through its trefoil-headed arches, and with a central pillar spreading out at the foot.

A MS. in the 16th century, mentions these Arms in the Church windows: Chequy or and azure, a fesse ermine, *Calthorp*.

In the Register, which dates from 1538, are some MS. notes written about 1666. One records that "In the second pane of east window, counting from the N. wall, is the inscription 'William Carelton construxit hunc cancellum anno Dom M^oCCC^oI^o.' He is pictured kneeling, his beard and head shaven, in blew gowne wth. wide sleeves faced with white and a redd sleeve underneath." All this has now disappeared.

MEMORIALS AND HERALDRY.

The following Memorials and Heraldry remain in the Church:—On slabs in the nave: Two bars between three close helmets, *Armiger* (of North Creake; Azure, two bars argent between three close helmets or), impaling, From a mountain base, between two small shrubs, a large tree entwined about with a snake, head uppermost. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a lion sejant, *Armiger* (Out of a ducal coronet or a lion sejant gules). "Here lyeth ye body of Gabriel Armiger, Esqre., who departed this life ye 3rd day of April in ye year of our Lord 1720, aged 72. Here lyeth also ye body of Judith Armiger, relict of Gabriel Armiger, Esq., ob. 18th of August, 1736, Æ. 58."

Arms of *Armiger*, impaling, A chevron engrailed between nine ears of wheat, tied in three parcels, *Wheake* (?). Crest: *Armiger*. "Here lyeth the body of Mary, the wife of Gabriel Armiger of the Inner Temple, London, Esqre. (who was daughter of John Wheake, of London, Merchant, by Mary, his wife). She was married ye second of November 1680, and departed this life the 22nd of July, 1713, in the 50th year of her age."—M.S. "Thomas Armiger, Esq., sonne and heire of Thom^{as} Armiger of Cannewdon in the County of Essex, Esq., who departed this life the 19th of

October, 1634." "Mrs. Katherine Young, who died at London in childbed, August 27th, 1715, in her 28th year, interred here near her mother; also three sons, William, Philip, and Gabriel Armiger, the last two died very young."

On a slab in the North aisle: On a cross between four roundels, five of the same, *Clayton*? (Argent, a cross sable between four pellets). Crest: A unicorn's head, couped, *Clayton* (A unicorn couchant argent, maned and unguled or, under the dexter foot a bezant). For "Mrs. Priscilla Powdich, daughter of John Clayton, late of Wells, gent., and widow of John Powdich, late of Creake Abbey, gent., by whom she had two sons: Thomas, now of Creak Abbey, Merchant, and John, late of Wells, Mariner. She dyed October 9, 1735, Æ. 70. Thomas Powdich, Merchant, died Dec. 26, 1747, aged 56. Thomas Powdich died March 6, 1714, aged 73 years and 6 months, and his two wives, Mary and Frances. John Powdich, son of Thomas Powdich, died July 17, 1717, in the 53rd year of his age."

In the Church are slabs to the memory of Rice Gibbs, who died Jan. 9, 1770, aged 46; Ralf Gibbs, late of Quarles, who died Feb. 14, 1763, aged 73, and Mary, his wife, who died June 23, 1761, aged 67.—Mr. William Scarlett, Rector, died Feb. 5th, 1726.—A mural tablet remains to the memory of the Ven. Henry Bathurst, Rector from 1809 to 1844, and Archdeacon of Norwich. He was the eldest son of Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich.

Blomefield mentions a brass at the E. end of the N. aisle, "In memory of Anne Armiger, widow, late wife of William Armiger, Esq., who died Feb. 16, 1609.—William Armiger, Esquire, buried March 17, 1607."

Also, near the pulpit, a brass in memory of Henry Mansure, Esq., who died Feb. 15, 1566.

John Manser, of North Creake, by Will dated August 17, 1517, requests to be buried in the N. aisle of the Church. John, his son, and Margaret, his wife, were executors, and

Richard Manser, of North Creake, supervisor (Reg. Norw. Palgrave 22).—Richard Manser, of this place, by Will, dated August 18, 1531, left Joan, his wife, his son John, and Alice, his wife, deceased, and a son Henry, executors, and Thomas Syney, gen., supervisor; desired to be buried in the aisle. On his brass: "O Jesu, as thou art our Saviour and Redeemer, have mercy and save the soul of Richard Manser."

Edmund Banyard was buried here, in 1542; Elizabeth Manser, gen., May 21, 1578; Catherine Armiger, widow of William Armiger, Esq., was buried Jan. 5, 1635. (The Will of a William Armiger, proved 1636, is in C. P. C., 39 Lee). In a S. window: "Will. Dynne et Cecilia uxor ejus istam fenestram fieri fecerunt Ao. Dni. 1484" (This is now gone).

Blomefield says (probably from the Register) William Armiger, gen., married Ann Manser Feb. 22, 1568, and Richard Manser espoused Ursula Brampton, Sept. 22, 1584.

A large and very interesting brass lies near the centre of the chancel, bearing the figure of a civilian bareheaded, with a tonsure, in a long gown reaching to the feet, with wide sleeves. Attached to a girdle round his waist is a purse, a large rosary, having "Ave" and "Credo" on the beads, and a signet ring. His hands are uplifted, and slightly conjoined in prayer. Over the shoulders, and in front of the breast, is a cape, fastened by a button, and over the right arm is a representation of a Church. Over the figure is a triple canopy, large and coarse. At the feet is an abbreviated inscription, which once read: "Quis quis eris qui transieris, sta, perlege, plora. || Sum quod eram, nec eram quod sum, pro me precor ora." This is supposed to represent Sir William de Calthorpe, the rebuilder of the Church in the 15th century, who was buried in the White Friars Church at Norwich, in 1404. Why he should be represented with a tonsure is difficult to understand, unless it was the engraver's error. The brass may have been removed here by one of his descendants when the monasteries were suppressed.

There are several matrices of brasses, of small size, existing in the Church.

The Will of Sir William Calthorpe, in 1494, says : “ I wyll yt. my seide son Gurnay and Walter Aslak have the disposic'on for makyng of the quer and of the p'sbitery at the Abbey of Creyke and yf. eny remayne of the sum'e ther not spent then the ou'plus to be spente in odyr Repat'ons upon the Chapell wyth in the same place wher the Aunceterys of me the seid Sir William lye buried.” (Harl. MS. 10, fo. 197)

The Hon. and Rev. T. R. Keppel found two encaustic tiles, in 1845, in making a drain round the exterior of the Church here. One was inscribed “ Orate pro anima Dni. Nichi. . . ” On the other was : A fesse with 6 or 7 crosslets ; they date from about 1350.

In 1779, a coffin stone bearing the effigy of an Abbot, with crozier, way lying face downwards at the gate of a house owned by Mr. Robert Billing, at North Creake.

Shields on chairs at the E. end bear these Arms :—Tinctured by lines : Azure, three mitres or, *See of Norwich*.—Quarterly, argent and gules, on the second and third quarters a fret or ; over all, on a bend sable, three escallops of the first, *Spencer*. (The Rectory is in the alternate patronage of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich).

On a shield supported by angels, on the chancel roof : Argent, a cross gules, *St. George*. On shields supported by angels, on the nave roof : A sacramental cup with wafer, Shield of *the Sacrament*.—*St. George*.—Argent, a chevron gules.—Argent, a chevron sable.—Gules, a cross argent.—Others bear emblems, such as a cross, crown of thorns, nails, pincers, whips, etc.

On the wall of the N. aisle : Quarterly :—1 and 4, *England* ; 2, *Scotland* ; 3, *Ireland*. Dated 1635. Motto : “ Dieu et mon droit.” Farrer says, this is a very beautiful example of Charles I.'s time, on a small panel, coloured in relief, and must have been altered lately without removing the ancient date.

The Registers date back to 1538, and are in good preservation.

The Communion plate consists of a modern Chalice and Paten bearing the following inscription: "Remodelled from Communion plate given to N. Creake Church by Henry Bathurst Rector 1825."

The Inventory of Church Goods in 6 Edward VI., mentions a Chalice and Paten, silver gilt, weighing 17 ozs., and three bells weighing 18 cwts. This document is much mutilated.—There were 190 Communicants here in 1603.

Externally, the tower has a bold basemould; the belfry is reached by a newel staircase in the N.W. angle. The angles of the sacristy have each a pinnacle, that at the W. corner being made to act as a chimney, probably from an ancient oven, which was used for baking wafers.

On altar tombs on the North side of the Churchyard:—Quarterly:—1 and 4, On a chevron between three lions' heads erased, two snakes respecting each other; on a chief three battle-axes in pale, *Gibbs* (composed of various coats of this family, but without any grant); 2 and 3, On a fesse between in chief two nags' heads erased, and in base a cross moline, three martlets, *Heagren* (?); impaling, A maunch, *Whiteman* (Per fesse, or and sable, a maunch counterchanged). Crests: 1, A dexter arm couped at the elbow erect, grasping in the hand a battle-axe, environed with a snake, *Gibbs* (An arm embowed in armour proper, garnished or, holding in the gauntlet a pole-axe argent); 2, On a cross moline a nag's head erased, *Heagren* (?). Motto: "Libertas aut Mors." For "Catherine, wife of Edmd. Heagren, of Quarles and Thorplands, daughter of John Whiteman (of Rainham), all in this county, died Feby. 15, 1819, in her 35th year. Erected by Edmd. Heagren, her husband, now Edmd. Heagren Gibbs. Also for Edmd. Heagren Gibbs, who died Feb. 7, 1833, in his 48th year."

Arms and Crest of *Heagren* (?). For "Edmund Heagren, late of Quarles and Crabs' Castle in this county, who died Sep. 28, 1818, aged 72; also Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Heagren, who died March 14, 1799, aged 49. Thomas Redin, of Newton, in Cambs., and late of Walsingham, died Feb. 4, 1817, aged 26. Susanna Elizabeth Heagren Redin, who died Jany. 13, 1819, aged 5."

Arms of *Heagren* impaling *Gibbs*. Crest and Motto: *Heagren*. For "Edmund Heagren, who died March 12, 1785, aged 69. Mary, his wife, who died August 25, 1762, aged 42. Mary, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Heagren, granddaughter of the above, who died May 21, 1799, aged 11."

A brick tomb in the yard records the death of Robert, the father of Bishop Pearson, who died in 1639.

THE ADVOWSON.

At the time of the Norwich Domesday (1254), "Northcreyc" was valued at 40 marks (£26 13s. 4d.), and the portion of the monks of Norwich at 24s. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, *circa* 1291, it was assessed at 45 marks (£30), and the Norwich portion at 24s.

Ralph de Passelewe, by deed, *sans* date, gave to Trinity Church, Norwich, for the good of his soul, and that of Emme, his wife, all his tithe here, and certain lands in London (Reg. Eccles. Cath., Norw., 2, fo. 67); those who did not oppose his gift he prays to God to reward, and curses all those who might oppose it. And Gilbert Passelewe confirmed to the said Church, two parts of the tithes of the demesnes of his Hall in Creake, which William, his father, gave to that Church for the health of his soul, and that of Matilda, his wife, and all his ancestors and successors.

In 1289, Beatrix, Prioress of Flixton, conveyed her right in the patronage of this Church, and that of Combs, in Suffolk, to Roger Fitz-Peter Fitz-Osbert, and Sarah, his wife,

who granted in exchange the Manor of Flixton with a moiety of the Church, four acres of land in Helmingham and the advowson of that Church, a messuage and 26 A. of land in Wilby, Suffolk, a messuage and 29 A. of land in N. Creak, the advowson of the Church of Dunston, Norfolk, and that of Fundenhale, in pure alms. The Prioress had at this time 63 A. of land, with a fold-course; also 110 A. of the grant of Margery de Creke (the foundress), formerly belonging to Jordan de Pratis, and 11 A. formerly belonging to Benedict de Helmingham. On the dissolution of religious houses, this passed to the Crown, and was granted Sept. 12, 36 Henry VIII. to John Eyre, arm., and was then in the tenure of John Knappe.

The advowson belonged to the Thorp family in the 14th century, until the Manor was divided. One moiety subsequently passed to the Armigers, and the other to the Bishop of Norwich. From the former family a moiety went to the Duchess of Marlborough, who left it to her grandson, John Spencer, in which family it still remains.—It appears in the King's Book (*temp.* Henry VIII.) as N. Creak *alias* N. Creke. Rect. S. Mary. Archidiacon. 7s. 6½d. Episc. 1s. 4d. Value £33 6s. 8d. (clear value £300), and pays First Fruits, and £3 6s. 8d. Tenths (Bacon's edition).

By composition made 28th August, 1417, between the monks of Norwich and Richard Dokking, Rector here, the latter paid the Almoner of Norwich 20s. *p.a.*, for ever, for the tenths of the lands of Ralph Passelewe. This was part of the land of St. Michael's Church here.

In 1521, Richard, Prior of Walsingham, and the convent, granted to John Pennyne, their apothecary and physician, and Thomas Pennyne, his son, certain turns in the presentation to the Church of N. Crake.

The tithes were commuted, in 1839, for £1,081 *p.a.* The present net value is £750 *p.a.*, and 180 acres of glebe, and good residence, erected in the Elizabethan style, in 1845, at a

cost of £3,500. It is in the alternate gift of the Bishop of Norwich, and Earl Spencer, and has been held since 1911 by the Rev. Canon H. J. L. Arnold, M.A.

LIST OF THE RECTORS.

The following have been Rectors :—

- Circa* 1220 Robert (Archdeacon of Coventry).
 1286 Eudo de Tilney.
 1311 John de Norwyco (sequestrator)—by Sir Walter de Norwich.
 1311 John de Sendale (afterwards Bishop of Winchester)—by Sir John Thorp, Kt.
 1316 Hervy de Stanton—by Sir Edmund Pakenham.
 1327 Roger de Swathyng—by Sir Robert de Thorp, Kt.
 1365 Thomas de Schirford—by William, Parson of St. John's de Stukey, *hac vice*.
 1387 George, son of Sir Edmund Thorp, Kt.—by Sir Edmund Thorp, *h.v.*
 1388 Richard de Docking—by Sir Edmund Thorp, *senr.*
- Circa* 1470 Richard Tilney.
- Circa* 1494 Charles Allen.
 1505 John Underwood (Bishop of Calcedon)—by the Bishop of Norwich.
 1525 Roger Townsend—do.
 15— Richard Vowel (died in 1550).
 1550 John Fuller, LL.D. (Chancellor of Norwich).
 15— John Cowell (died 1562).
- Circa* 1576 John Mey (held with his See of Carlisle in 1577).
- Circa* 1605 John Holland (the Bishop of Norwich and William Armiger, arm., were the patrons).
 1607 Robert Pearson (also Rector of Gt. Snoring—died 31 Jan., 1639).

- 1639 John Hassel, D.D. (Dean of Norwich—deprived, and died in poverty in the time of the Usurpation).
- 1660 Samuel Pank (or Panck)—presented by the King, and instituted by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 16— William Scarlett (died 1726).
- 1727 Thomas Bullock (Dean of Norwich)—by the Bishop of Norwich.
- 1760 Charles Poyntz, D.D. (brother-in-law of Earl Spencer)—by Hugh, Earl of Marchmont, Beverston Filmer, and John Spencer, Esqs.
- 1809 Henry Bathurst, LL.B. (Rector of Oby; Rector of Hollesley, Suffolk; Archdeacon of Norwich—died 1844)—by the Bishop of Norwich.
- 1844 Hon. Thomas Robert Keppel, M.A. (he being first licensed as a public preacher)—by Earl Spencer.
- 1863 Robert E. Hankinson, M.A. (Archdeacon of Norwich).
- 1868 John Nassau Simkinson, M.A.
- 1894 Arthur Thomas Lloyd, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop of Thetford; Archdeacon of Lynn, and afterwards Bishop of Newcastle).
- 1903 John Philips Allcot Bowers, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, and Archdeacon of Lynn).
- 1911 Henry James Lawes Arnold, M.A. (Hon. Canon of Norwich).

THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL ON THE MOUNT.

Another Church stood in this parish, dedicated to St. Michael, in which there was service once a week only. It was parochial, and had right of baptism and burial, and is said

to have been the older Church. The Rector of St. Mary's Church was also Rector of this, and had a house and 5 acres, valued with the Vicarage at 45 marks. The Vicar paid Procurations and Synodals (8d. at Michaelmas and 8d. at Easter), and 4s. Peter's Pence. The Prior of Norwich had a portion of the tithe (20s. *p.a.*) of lands granted by Ralph Passelewe.

At Docking, some years ago, an old font was in the possession of a farmer's wife named Burgis, who once lived at North Creake. This was used as a drinking trough in a farmyard at the latter place, and afterwards as a flower pot in her garden at Docking. It was octagonal, with the sides alternately plain and sculptured device: there was no base, but was cemented in a stone figure from the waist downwards. This figure afterwards served as a door step. It is supposed that the font was removed either from St. Michael's Church or the Abbey.

In a Bill in Chancery preferred by Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, and lord of the Manor of Creik, against Dereham and others, farmers, of Creik Abbey, it is set forth: "That of the Church of St. Michael on the Mount in N. Creik, Richard Vowell was parson at such time as his brother, William Vowell, lived in the Abbey near Creik, and was farmer thereof; which said William by the allowance and sufferance of his brother Richard, the parson, did pull and carry away the lead of the said Church and deface the said Church, whereby the next succeeding farmer, *viz.*, Francis Brampton, gen., did entitle himself to the said ruins, and as lord of the Abbey did grant out of his hands to Francis White the same Chapel, by the name of a piece of land with the decayed Chapel, called St. Michael's Chapel, to hold to him and his heirs by the Rod paying 1d. *p.a.*, which is sithince so holden by Copy and is come to the possession of one Tichwell to the disinherison of the said Bishop patron of the Chapel at least alterius vicibus."

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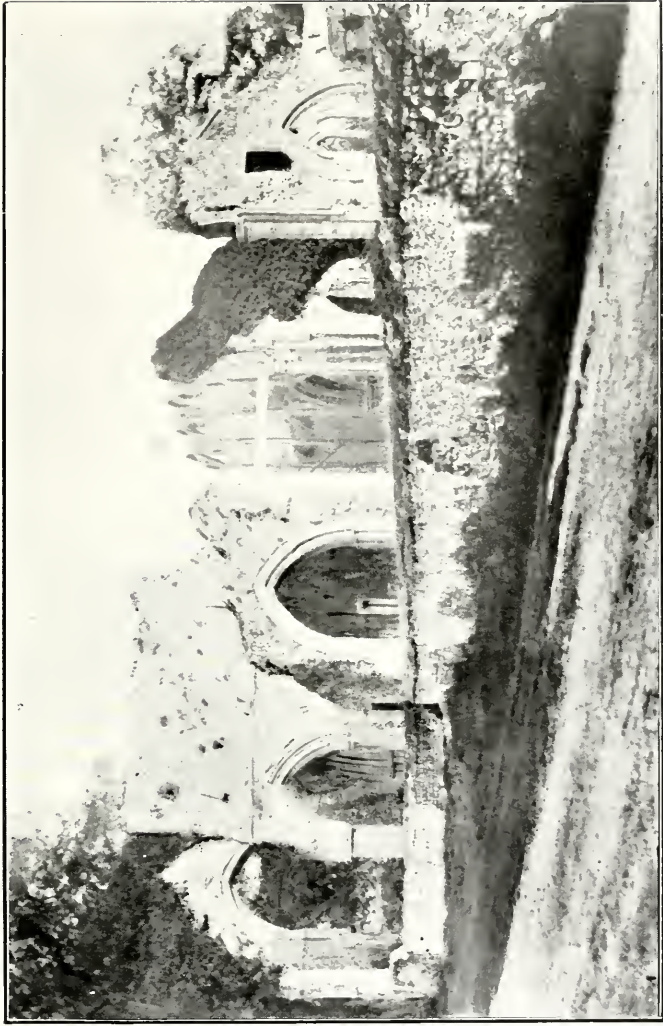
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Creake Abbey.

DURING the reign of King Stephen, Philip de Candois, of Burnham, gave in perpetual alms to the monks of Castleacre, 40 acres of ling in N. Creake; subsequently, Roger, the Prior, and the convent, enfeoffed Sir William Pouchard in the same, whose grandchild, Alice, daughter and coheir of John Pouchard, his son, married Sir Robert de Nerford. Here a House of Austin Canons was founded, in 1206, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It stood in a place called Lingerscroft (on the site of an earlier Hospital), on the right of the road leading from North Creake to Burnham, lying in the meadows, and called, in some ancient records, from its situation, St. Mary de Pratis. It was the gift of the said Alice, widow of Sir Robert de Nerford, Governor, or Constable, of Dover Castle.

During the reign of Henry II., Sir Robert and Alice, his wife, had founded, on the same spot, a Hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for a Master, four chaplains, and 13 poor lay brethren, to celebrate a victory at sea, over the French. William de Geyst, a secular priest and first Master, shortly after its establishment, obtained the consent of Lady Alice (then a widow), became an Austin Canon, and changed the foundation into a Priory of that Order, and was called Prior of St. Mary de Pratis by Creyk.

Jeffery de Burgh, Bishop of Ely (nephew of the said Alice, and brother of Hubert de Burgh) Suffragan to Pandolf,



Ruins of Creake Abbey (N.W. View).

Bishop of Norwich, the Pope's Legate, consecrated the Chapel of the Priory, in 1221. About 1230, a bull of Gregory IX. ordained that the rule of St. Augustine was to be observed by the canons, and confirmed them in the possession of the great meadow around the monastery; the townships of Receresthorp and Ilveston in Lincoln diocese; houses, lands, mills, rents, etc., in that of Norwich; a house in London, as well as bestowing several privileges and immunities.

About 1228, there was an agreement between Robert, the Prior, and Convent of Castleacre, and William, Master of the Hospital of St. Mary de Pratis, and the brethren, about 10s. rent in North Creake and Burnham Thorp, which rent the Prior used to receive of John Pouchard and his heirs, out of 40 acres of land, in these parishes, which Lady Alice Nerford, heir of the said John, gave in her widowhood, in pure alms, to the said Hospital, whereby the Prior, etc., released the said rent to the Hospital for ever, in exchange for 40 acres of land, and 12d. rent, in South Creake, and the rents of 3s., and one capon, in North Creake.—Witnesses: Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, Martin de Pettishull, Archdeacon of Norwich, Hugh, Abbot of St. Edmund, Herbert de Lenn, Sheriff, Robert de Creke, etc.

In 1231, Lady Alice de Nerford settled the advowson of this Priory on Henry III., and his heirs, for ever, and he confirmed all its privileges and sanctioned the Priory being changed into an Abbey (Char. R. 15 Henry III., m. 2). Lady Alice likewise confirmed all their privileges, also to this "Hospital of St. Mary of Lyngscroft," the patronage of the moiety of the Church of Wreningham All Saints, of which she was patroness, which Sir Robert, her husband, had given them, with the Church of St. Margaret of Hapton, or Habeton, when it should be vacant. Sir Robert also gave 40 acres to this Hospital, which he bought of Robert Gedding, and 40 of the inheritance of Lady Alice, with her consent.—Sir Ralph de Gatle, son of Sir Ralph, granted two pieces of lands in the

fields of Gatle, with the advowson of that Church.—This monastery was then styled “Abbatia S. Mariæ inter Creyk et Brunham Torp.”

In 1239, Bishop William de Raleigh confirmed to this Abbey the patronage and appropriation of the Church of St. Margaret, Habeton, and a moiety of All Saints, Wreningham, and, in 1247, Bishop Walter, sanctioned the appropriation of the Church of St. Martin of Quarles. Ten years later, a bull of Pope Alexander, authorized the appropriation of the Church of Gateley, which was already in the Abbey’s gift. This was confirmed, in 1259, by the Bishop of Norwich, and a Vicarage ordained.

At the Norwich Taxation, in 1254, the Abbot of Creic had a pension of 8 marks (£5 6s. 8d.) out of the Church of “Warueles” (Quarles), and, at Pope Nicholas’s Taxation, one of 100s. The portion of the Prior, at the same time, out of Wreningham All Saints was 2½ marks and 6 marks, respectively.

Among other benefactors to this Abbey were:—Robert de Creke, who gave lands; Sir Eudo de Arsyke, of Southacre, and Alice, his wife; Thomas, son of Gosceline de Gately, John, son of Sir Ralph de Gately, and Roger de Molendinis, who gave lands in Gately; Sir John Marshall, who gave lands in Bintre, etc.—During the reign of Henry III., the Abbot of Creake, held in North Creake and Burnham Thorpe, two parts of a Knight’s fee of Roger Fitz-Peter.

In 1275, the Prior held *in capite* of the gift of Sir William de Bodham, a tenement in South Creake, and 16s. 8d. rent *p.a.*, payable into the Exchequer, and 20s. *p.a.* to Dover Castle-ward; he had a view of frank-pledge, assize, etc., *temp.* King Henry III.

A deed of confirmation of the various appropriations held by the Abbey, executed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1281, is now at Christ’s College, Cambridge; on the back is an extent of the Abbey’s lands, rents, and services. It is

stated that there were 16 acres within the precinct walls of the House.

In 1227, Henry III. had granted to Lady Alice de Nerford permission to change the date of the fair from the eve and feast of the Anunciation of the Virgin Mary to the eve and feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, which had been granted to her husband, and held at the Hospital of Lingscroft; but, in 1287, a jury returned that the Abbot of Creake held four fairs at the Abbey, *viz.*, at the Annunciation, and Translation of St. Thomas, and the festivals of Sts. Bartholomew and Nicholas. (In 1286, the fair held on St. Nicholas's Day was changed to that of St. Michael.)

At the taxation in 1291, their temporalities in Norfolk were valued at £39 6. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and in the diocese of Lincoln at £20 11s. 1d.; this was exclusive of the great tithes of their several appropriated churches. In 1428, their temporalities in North Creake in lands, rents, mills, customs and breeding animals, were valued at £11 7s. 2d. *p.a.*, and in South Creake at £3 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *p.a.*; their whole temporalities at £38 6s. *p.a.*, and their spiritualities in Norfolk at £31 13s. 4d. *p.a.*—The Abbot paid 12d. *p.a.* leet fee to the lord of the Hundred.

In 1325, the King sent Richard Roulf, who had long served him, and was very aged and infirm, to the Abbey of Creake, to be maintained in the same manner as the late Adam de Waltham. In 5 Edward III., the Abbey received a grant of a messuage and 40 a. of land in South Creake and Quarles, from James le Porter de North Creake, chaplain, and William de Quarles, to maintain a chaplain to celebrate daily mass in the Abbey for the faithful departed; and, in 1333, William de Quarles, Laurence Hemming, and Walter de Melford, made a further grant for the good of their own souls. Sir Walter and Sir Oliver de Calthorp were benefactors to the Abbey *temp.* Edward III.

The Abbot held land in Gedney, Lincs., by the service of finding a canon to celebrate daily in the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, on the site of a messuage, once belonging to Thomas Dory, and supporting five poor persons, giving them daily a loaf, broth and beer, and a portion of meat or fish, and a cloth tunic once a year; but complaint was made, in 1341, by Margaret, widow of John de Roos, that this service had been discontinued for over two years.

In 1330, Thomas, the Abbot, sued for 10 marks rent in Rechetsthorp, Northants., on account of the disseizing of it, in the time of his predecessor, Godfrid, in the reign of Henry III.

In the accounts for the year 1360, it is mentioned that the late Abbot Brandon's copes were sold, and his choir cope was bought by William Aby for 3s. 4d. Carthew says, the extant accounts for different years of this century prove that the revenues of this comparatively small house varied from £130 to £140, of which about £90 were derived from rents of lands and houses, and the residue from the sale of corn and stock from their own demesnes, from the four fairs, and from occasional legacies and gifts. The accounts very rarely denote anything that could be termed luxurious living. One shilling was spent on wine, and 3d. on apples in 1360, but even this was on the occasion of the Abbot's funeral, and was probably for guests. Occasionally they accepted presents in kind, but there always seems to have been some return. In 1345-6, 2d. and a pair of gloves were given to one bringing capons and mallards to the convent from Congham, and two knives, value 1½d., were given to two girls who brought apples to the Abbot.

In 1376, John de Briston, chaplain, living in the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, left 6s. 8d. to the Abbey Church.

In 1392, Sir Stephen de Hales, and others, aliened to the Abbey 145½ acres of land, and the rent of 10 marks in North Creake, Burnham Thorpe, Quarles, and Holkham.

During the year 1378, a large part of the house was burned down, and the convent was unable to re-build it. They appealed to the King as patron to assist them, upon which Richard II, by letters patent, dated 20th February, gave the Abbey by way of alms, towards re-building the same, the sum of £40 13s. 4d. to be paid out of the revenues of the lordship of Fakenham (Harl. MS. 433, fo. 153).

In 1391, Sir Philip Denys desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. Catherine here. The Chapel of St. Nicholas, and St. John the Baptist's image are also mentioned (Reg. Harsyke, Norw., fo. 158).

In 1463, the Abbot leased the appropriated rectory of Hapton, which had been given them by Sir Robert de Nerford. By Will, dated 31 May, 1495, Sir William Calthorp, of Burnham Thorpe, left £74 6s. towards the building of the "Quere and Presbytry," and general repairs of the Abbey, as many of his ancestors had been buried in the Chapel of the conventual Church; he also ordered that all the goods of Dame Sybill Boys should be used for the same purpose (Wolm. 206). He was buried in the Chapel of the Whitefriars in Norwich.

In the Will of Walter Aslake, of Creake Abbey, at the beginning of the 16th century, he gives to this convent all those lands that he purchased of Sir Roger Strange, lying in the field of Holme and Ringstead, so that they could get the lands *in mortmain* in three years, otherwise to be sold, and the money given to the Abbey, on condition of his obit being duly observed. He left Damask vestments for the use of the Abbot, etc., to each canon 5s. *p.a.*, and on the obit 4d. He also willed that the "north side of the queer in the said Abbey be made of tumber workmanship, and nayles of my goods, and mete and drink, and sand and lime, at the cost of the Abbot and Convent" (Popy 440).

Shortly after this, all the canons of this house were carried off by the sweating sickness, which raged in many parts of

England in 1506, the Abbot, Giles Shevington, being the last survivor. And, as there was no convent to elect a successor, the House reverted to the Crown. In 1507, a patent was granted to Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., with license for her to give to Christ's College, Cambridge, which was of her foundation, this Abbey, with all its lands, where it has since remained.

Mr. Carthew says, "the Masters of the College might therefore be styled Abbats of Creak with as much propriety as the Bishops of Norwich are Abbats of Holme."

The original grant of Abbey lands by the Countess of Richmond to the College of Christ's Church, dated 5th Feb., 1507, and a deed of confirmation by Henry VII., dated 1509, are in the British Museum, Stowe MSS. 291-281.

On the foundation of the hospital, several orders were made for the government of the same, *viz.*, that the brethren on admission should promise chastity, and obedience to the Master; that none should hold any personal property, and that a light should be kept burning day and night in the Church.

The following place names, where the Abbey held tenements etc., are mentioned in various documents: Rotenbog, Shammar, Gatelond, Erdamcrundel, Smalehill, Hilbroghil, Dalegate, Gatchowgate, Lingersend, etc.

The seal of the Abbey bore a representation of the Annunciation, and this legend: "S' Abatis et Conventvs de Creak ad Causas."

ABBOTS OF ST. MARY DE PRATIS JUXTA CREYK.

The following have been Abbots:—

Circa 1206 William de Geyst (1st Prior).

Circa 1228 Robert (1st Abbot).

Circa 1237 Angerius

- Circa* 1246 William
 1262 Godfrey (resigned 1281).
 1281 John Chevre.
 1286 Bartholomew de Burgate.
 1303 Thomas de Suthcreyk (died).
 1334 John de Hardele (resigned).
 1351 Robert de Dockyng (resigned).
 1353 Thomas de Redham (resigned).
 1356 Thomas de Brandon (died).
 1360 John de Asshe (died).
 1393 John de Wighton.
 1412 Robert de Felbrigg (He was suspended by the
 Bishop in his ordinary Visitation —
 resigned).
 1429 Thomas Crakyslyld (resigned).
 1439 John Stanhow.
 1465 William Ramme, *alias* Wissingsette.
 1466 John Churche (died).
 1473 John Debenham (resigned).
 1475 John Ewysch, or Elvysh.
 1491 Robert Walsingham.
 1503 Giles Shevington (last Abbot, died 1506).

In 1865, Mr. Carthew said there remained the ruins of the walls of the choir, and some side chapels. (The tower, transepts, and nave had long been demolished). The ruins mostly dated from *temp.* Edward I., but some capitals and mouldings remained of later date. The choir communicated on the N. side by an arch, of which the mouldings were Early Decorated, with a side chapel, or E. aisle to the transept, and this again with a larger one, the Lady Chapel, of two Early English arches springing from a clustered pier and responds. It contained an Early English piscina, and low wide arch, which spanned a benefactor's tomb. It had an E. window

of five lights, with Decorated mouldings. The first-named aisle chapel opened into the N. transept by two Decorated arches resting on an octagon pier. In the inside near the N. respond, was part of a winding staircase. A portion of the building was occupied by a modern farm-house, and the cloister square was a garden. An ogree arch, forming the entrance to the farm-house, was removed from this square. In any work as late as 1500, it might be attributed to the munificence of Sir William Calthorp, Kt., of Burnham Thorpe.—Mr. Carthew, who was Steward, and others, succeeded in getting Christ's College authorities to patch up the ruins about 1872.

Parts of the Abbey walls still remain, and many of the pointed arches and piers of the choir arcades, partly octagonal and partly clustered, are in very good preservation; these form a very interesting and picturesque ruin.

A coffin stone, with effigy of an abbot, with crozier, was, many years ago, lying face downwards, and used as a step at the gate of a house in North Creak.

For further notes on Creak Abbey, see articles in vols. vi. and vii. of *Norfolk Archæology*, by George A. Carthew, F.S.A., who was Steward of the several Manors of North Creak on the part of Christ's College, Cambridge, N. Creak on the part of Calthorpes, Bintry on the part of Christ's College, and Gately Rectory, all formerly portions of the Abbey possessions.

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as to; Treasury of Receipt of Exchequer, B. $\frac{1}{25}$.—Petition to Parliament, Nos. 1,685 and 2,130.—Deeds relating to, in library of Christ's and of Pembroke College, Camb.; 1st Rep. Histl. MSS. Comm., pp. 63 and 71.—Account of; see Index to Camb. Univ. MSS., vol. iv., pp. 363 and 367.—Plans of Abbey Church; Add. MSS. (B.M.), 6,757, p. 43; 6,759, p. 52.—Notice of; Rawlinson MS. C., 155-331b.—Description of a figure of an Abbot on coffin-stone at; Add. MS. 6,730, fo. 73.—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 75.—Victoria Hist. of Norfolk, vol. ii.—Creak Abbey Manor in S. Creak; see Blomefield, vol. vii., p. 80.—Do., do., in Foulsham; do., vol. viii., p. 206.—Do., do., in East Dereham; do., vol. x., p. 207.—Notes on advowson; Add. MS. 33,393.—Extracts from Chartulary of; Dodsworth MSS., vol. lxvi., No. 14.—Chancery Records in Filaciis, 1,174, 1,180, 1,240.—Court Roll of Ilston Magna belonging to (1336); Addl. Charters (B.M.), 26,964.—Grant of, 15 Henry VIII.; Rept. Pub. Rec. Office, vol. iii., p. 46a. [Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

St. Mary the Virgin, South Creake.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

SOUTH Creake is a large parish and village in a fertile valley, on the road from Burnham Market to Fakenham and King's Lynn, about 4 miles S. from the first-named town, 6 N.W. from Fakenham, 7 S.W. from Wells, 21 N.E. from Lynn, 29 N.W. from Norwich, and 145 from London. It is in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. The parish has an area of 4171·216 acres of land, and 3·859 of water, mostly belonging to the Marquess Townshend, who is lord of the Manor, the Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., who owns a farm of about 800 A. called "Leicester Square," and the Belding family. The soil is mixed, subsoil chalk and gravel. In 1845, 3,078 acres were returned as arable land, 273 meadow and pasture, 39 woodland, and 700 common, used as a sheepwalk. Rateable value in 1874 £6,360, in 1899 £3,578, in 1903 £3,549, and, in 1911, £3,638. The Parish Rates in 1803 were 4s. 6d. in the £, and realised £524 17s. 4½d.—In 1334, "Suthcreyke" was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £11 12s. ; 26s. 8d. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious.

There was a population of 625 in 1801, 728 in 1821, 830 in 1831, 948 in 1841, 1041 in 1851 (223 houses), 1058 in 1861, 983 in 1871, 976 in 1881, 822 in 1891, 747 in 1901 (184 houses), and, in 1911, there were 750 inhabitants. The children attend the Public Elementary School, erected as a Town House, and turned into a National School, which was re-built in 1860 at a cost of £200, and afterwards enlarged to hold about 160. (The trustees afterwards provided another Town House in lieu of the old one). There is a Congregational Chapel in the village, built in 1783; attached is a small burial ground, and residence for the minister; a school-room was added in 1894. The Primitive Methodists also have a Chapel of red and white brick, with stone dressings, erected in 1883. The Oddfellows' Hall, between N. and S. Creake, was built in 1889, at a cost of £650, and will seat 350 persons.

About half a mile S.W. from the Church are the remains of an earthwork (Burrow Dykes) said to be Saxon. The road leading to it is known as "Bloodgate," from a tradition that a great slaughter took place in the vicinity in a battle between the Saxon and Danes. Camden says, here a herb *Ebulum*, grows which the inhabitants call "Dane's Blood." (The herb he mentions is *Sambucus ebulus*, the dwarf elder, sometimes called in Norfolk "Blood hilder," or "Dane-wort," because it was believed to have been brought to England by the Danes, to plant on the graves of those who were killed in battle). Roman antiquities have been found here, so it is probable the Saxons availed themselves of the site. Some years ago several human bones were unearthed in the garden of a cottage near S. Creake.

In the Norfolk Subsidy Roll for 15 Henry VIII. is the following "Southcreyk. Johnes Pepys. Valor clx li. Subsid. viii. li.—Ricus. Bolter lx li. Subsid. iii li."

The following Tradesman's Token was discovered in pulling down an old cottage at Sharrington, near Holt:—O. "Will. Swallow of. 1667"—a jug. R. "South Creake in

Norfolke. W.S."—Among those admitted to Gonville and Caius College in the 16th century, was Richard Percye, son of Richard Percye, gen. Born at Southcreake, Norf. School at Walsingham, under Mr. Dorlington. Age 18. Admitted a fellow-commoner Sept. 8th, 1594.—A small rivulet rises in this parish, which falls into the sea at Burnham Overy Staith.—The ancient family of Legge resided here for some generations; for an account of the same, see Norfolk Archæology, vol. xiii.—South Creake is called "Suth Creich," "Creich," and "Kreic" in the Domesday Book. Creake is the Anglo-Saxon Crecca, a creek, a bay, a wharf. Suth is the A.S. Suth, the South.

The Charities bring in about £100 a year, and consist of the following :—Isaac Lane, in 1668, left £100 for the purchase of land, the rent to be distributed in coals during the winter, and 16 penny loaves every Sunday; the present value is about £31 *p.a.*, and the bread is still given away; £15 a year is expended in coals, etc., for the Poor of the parish not under 60 years of age, and widows.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pell, daughter of Isaac Lane, in 1730, left £100 for the purchase of land, to be distributed as the above; this now brings in about £10 *p.a.*—Mrs. Dorothy Wodehouse, by Will, in 1640, bequeathed 20s. to the minister in consideration of his preaching two sermons yearly, and 30s. to the Poor of the parish, the half to be paid the same days the sermons are preached. This was charged on 8½ A. of land. In consequence of the non-payment of these rent-charges, the trustees obtained possession of the land in 1692. The present value of this gift is about 20 guineas, of which 50s. is still paid for two sermons and a dole of bread, and the balance is given to the National School fund.—The Town Land, or Old Poor's Land (10 A. 20 P.), left by an unknown donor, lets for £12 a year, which is also given to the National School.—The Fuel Allotments of 23 acres, brings in about £23, which is expended in coals, and given to the Poor of this parish at Christ-

mas. This was allotted in 1860, when 700 acres of open land were enclosed. (See under North Creake, for Gilbert's Account.)

In Mr. J. C. Tingey's Calendar of Deeds enrolled within the County of Norfolk, in the Shirehall, Norwich, are the following:—27 Sept., 1624. Bargain and sale by Robert Drurie, of Dockinge, gen., and John Drurie, gen., his son and heir apparent, to Edward Fotherbye, of Walsingham, gen., and Fermer Peapes, of South Creake, of the Manor of Castleacre and the Rectory and Parsonage of Southcreake, with the rights and members of the said Manor and Rectorye in Southcreake and Sydestrond.—4 Aug., 1625. Bargain and sale by Edward Fotherbye, of Walsingham, gen., and Fermer Peapes, the younger, of Southcreake, gen., to Henry Beck, of Godwicke, gen., of the Manor of Castleacre in Southcreake and the Rectory and Parsonage of Southcreake, with the members, and 71 A. 3 R. of land in Southcreake, and messuages and lands in Southcreake and Sydisterne.—15 January, 1651-2. Grant by Robert Rayneham, Esq., of Edgfield, to Robert Jermy, Esq., of Bayfield, of two messuages or tenements in South Creake, and other messuages, lands, etc., in South Creake, North Creake and Waterden.

Particulars of an estate offered at South Creake, *temp.* Elizabeth, are interesting:—"A particuler of an estate in a healthefulle counterye and well scituated and in a plesaunte place for hauckinge huntinge and good certeyne corne grounds and the markets very convenient videlicett within two milles a marktett towne: an other with 3 milles; and an other within 4 milles; within 3 milles of the sea within 12 milles of Linne and about 90 milles from London pleasante rodes and cleane above 60 milles of it . . . convenient wood for firing for the dining chamber and all the other chambers and the parlor if they will not burne sea coale in the parlor which is cheaper than to make Riddey there owne woode for ther owne spendinge." The rents amounted to £467 *p.a.*

(one farm £164, another £125, a third £40, and a fourth £68), whilst the value of the lands kept in hand were estimated at £250, making an annual value of £717. The outgoings consisted of a rent of £22, payable to the Bishop, and sundry small sums for college lease, and to the Abbey Manor, Calthorpe's Manor, Beaufoi's Manor, and Bodham's Manor, leaving a clear rental of £693 *p.a.* The capital Manor with 40 acres of land, well stocked with coneys, was estimated to be worth £20. The two next closes, containing 20 A. 3 r. £10 7s. 6d. The malt house, mill house, other outhouses, and chambers, a well-stocked dove house, and 24½ acres of special pasture £24. Meadow and pasture was worth 13s. 4d., arable land but 10s. per acre, and in one case only 8s. 6d. A fold course for 500 sheep was valued at £35. (Eastern Counties Collectanea).

A story goes that one of the inhabitants of this parish fought successfully against the Rev. Hy. Goggs and others, who desired the enclosure of the common, and in his Will charges his executors to bury him in his own plantation and to place over his grave this epitaph: "Free from the devil and Parson Goggs."

MANORIAL NOTES.

The Domesday Book says: The King's Lands. Hundred of "Galgou" (Gallow). In "Fachenham" (Fakenham) Harold held in the time of Edward (the Confessor) two carucates of land, etc. There is also one berewic of two carucates of land in "Kreic" (S. Creake). Always 10 villeins. Then (Confessor's time) 11 bordars, now (the Survey) four. Always in the demesne one plough-team. Then three plough-teams belonging to the tenants, now one; and half an acre of meadow. Always one cart-horse, and 30 hogs, and 80 sheep; and four socmen with six acres and one plough-team. And another berewic "Stanhou" (Stanhoe) of one carucate of land, etc.

Lands of Hugh de Montfort. Hundred of "Galgou" (Gallow). "Suth Creich" is held by Hugh, which Bund held (as) two carucates of land. Always four villeins and six bordars. Then four servi, now two. Always two plough-teams in the demesne. Then three plough-teams, belonging to the tenants, now two; but there is room there (for the other). Then four cart-horses. Then 20 hogs, now seven. Then 200 sheep, now 80. It was then worth 60s., now £4. And it is one league in length, and another in breadth, and pays in Gelt 4s.

Lands of William de Warenne. Hundred of "Galhou" (Gallow). In "Waterdenna" (Waterden) Lambert holds one carucate of land, which was held by two freemen in the time of King Edward. Always 17 bordars. Then two servi. Always in demesne, and among them all two plough-teams. And in "Creich" (Creak. Blomefield has this under N. Creak, but S. Creak was part of the de Warenne fee in 1302, not N. Creak, see Feud. Aids iii., 405-6) one of them used to hold one other freeman, with half a carucate of land; and under them six bordars, and among them one plough-team, one of which plough-teams is in the demesne. Now one cart-horse, and five hogs, and 60 sheep. One Church (with) five acres. Then it was worth 20s., now 17s. 4d.; and it is three furlongs in length and two in breadth, and (pays) 12d. to the Gelt.

BEAUFOE'S MANOR.

This part of the township was a berewic to, and valued with, the Manor of Fakenham, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and belonged to Herold, or Harold, afterwards King, and on his defeat at Hastings, it became part of the possessions of William I. It remained in the Crown till Henry I. granted it to Ralph de Beaufoe, to be held by the service of half a Knight's fee. In 1140, Ralph de Beaufoe had a pardon for 10s. Gelt; and, in the same year, Agnes de

Beaufoe accounted for 35 marks of silver, her son being then with the Earl in Flanders. In 1199, Gilbert de Norfolk had a patent (for 100 marks and a palfrey given to King John) to enjoy the inheritance of Emme de Bellofago, or Beaufoe, his wife, niece of Ralph de Beaufoe. Six years after, she had a charter for her own inheritance here, and elsewhere, and the dower of the estate which belonged to Gilbert de Norfolk, her late husband, with a proviso that she should not marry without the King's license.

There was a lawsuit about this time between the said Emme and Ralph de Beaufoe, a descendant of the aforesaid Ralph, who, in 1199, gave one mark to have an assize of D'ancestor, for one Knight's fee here, and in Burnham, against Gilbert de Norfolk, and Emme, his wife. Blomefield says, he was probably son of Thomas de Beaufoe, who confirmed the grant of his brother Ralph, of the Church of South Creake to Castleacre Priory, in 1181. This Thomas came to the estate of Ralph, his brother, in 1182, for which he paid a fine of 100 marks. In 1209, Emme conveyed by fine to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, this Manor, with that of Ludham in Notts., granted him in reversion after her death—the said Emme also had the lordship of Flitcham in Norfolk, and gave lands in Notts. to Thurgarton Priory.

In 1233, this Manor appears to have belonged to Ralph de Beaufoe, for that year he had 12s. *p.a.* settled by fine, payable for certain services and customs, for 98 acres of land here, and in Burnham, held by John, son of Richard. Ralph de Beaufoe claimed, as lord, a market and tolls here on Friday, in 1275, and the leet of South Creake and Holgate paid to Gallow Hundred was 5s. 6d. *p.a.*

In 1337, John Beaufoe, or Bellofago, died lord, and, in 1347, Alice Beaufoe, his daughter, held half a Knight's fee *in capite*, here, of the King, and paid 20s. for the half fee, when the King's son was knighted. William Beaufoe, son of John, died lord in 1350, and John was his son and heir,

aged 15 years. In 1377, John Beaufoe died seized, and Thomas was his son and heir, aged 5 years. William de Burgh held it in his nonage, and it was extended at 106s. 8d. *p.a.* Sir John Beaufoe died lord in 1425, and Sir William, his brother, was his heir.

Lady Eleanor Townshend died seized of this Manor, in 1497, according to the Escheat Rolls. In 1545, John Basset sold it to Roger Townshend, and Sir Roger Townsend, Bt., died lord in 1636. It still remains in this family, the Marquess Townshend being the present lord.

Hugh de Montfort had a lordship here, which was given to him by the Conqueror, after the deprivation of Bond, the Saxon lord.

CREAKE ABBEY MANOR.

The de Bodhams were early enfeoffed of this lordship. Ralph and Nicholas de Bodham, brothers, released by deed, *sans* date, all their right in the presentation of this Church. Sir Ralph de Bodham was lord *temp.* Henry III., and, in 1287, the jury present that Sir Ralph held two Knights' fees here, and paid 10s. *p.a.* into the Exchequer, and 20s. *p.a.* to Dover Castle-ward, and that he gave it to the Abbey of Creake, then lords. In 1347, William Bodham held here two fees of the King,. On the extinction of the Abbey, it was granted by Henry VII., to his mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who granted it to Christ's College, Cambridge, who are still lords of the Manor.—The leet fee payable by this Priory to the lord of the Hundred was 12d.

ROSE'S MANOR.

The lordships of the Earl Warren in North Creake and Burnham Thorpe extended here. Baldwin de Roseto, or Rosey, who held considerable land of the Earl Warren, confirmed by deed, *sans* date, all the benefactions of his ancestors, with a mill in Creak, to the Priory of Castleacre,

and Roger de Rosey held a 20th part of a Knight's fee of the Earl Warren, *temp.* Henry III.; and, in the same reign, John de Cocfeld and William Athelwald held a quarter of a fee of Walter de Calthorp, and he of the Earl.

In 1286, it appears by an assize that Richard, son of Robert Adelwald, had unjustly disseized Robert, son of Richard Adelwald, of a free tenement in Suthcreek and Waterden, with two messuages, 70 acres of land, a windmill, and 15s. *p.a.*, rent, etc. In 1301, Robert conveyed to Richard the above, with lands in Sidestern and Brunham.

In 1347, James Athelwald held a quarter of a Knight's fee, and paid 10s. scutage, formerly belonging to John de Cockfeld, and William Athelwald. Thomas Athelwald, of Weston, passed by fine to James, and his heirs, son of Edmund Athelwald, of South Creak, and Joan, his wife, two messuages, a toft, with 80 acres of land.

About 1400, Richard Athelwald, of South Creyk, was lord, who married Maud, cousin and heir of Beatrix Molebisse, and Mary de Bassing, founders of Spiney Priory, Cambridgeshire.

On April 3, 1535, Edward Calthorp, of Kirby Cane, Norfolk, armiger, and Thomasine, his wife, sold the Manor of Rose's here, and in Holkham, etc., which Elizabeth Calthorp, widow of William Calthorp, arm., and daughter of Ralph Berney, of Reedham, held, for life, with the reversion of all the lands held by her, to John Pepys, of South Creake, merchant. By Will, dated 1569, Thomas Pepys, his son, desires to be buried in this Church, and bequeaths to his sons, John and Roger, to his daughters, Susan, Elizabeth, Anne, and Barbara, £40 each, to be paid by Fermor Pepys, his son and heir, and executor. This Thomas sold Rose's Manor, on July 20th, 1564; but his son, Fermer, or Farmer, repurchased it by deed, dated Sept. 30th, 1570, of Edward Golding and Mirabel, his wife.

John Pepys, who purchased this Manor, in 1535, was second son of William Pepys and Margaret, his wife, of Cottenham, Cambs. William, born at Dunbar, in Scotland, was bailiff of the Abbot of Crowland, Hunts. He had issue : Thomas, John and William, and died in 1519. Thomas, the eldest son, had issue Richard and Nicholas (who died young). Richard had issue, at Burnham Westgate, Nicholas, William and Thomas. John, 2nd son, had issue, Thomas, of South Creake, Fermor, John and Roger, and four daughters (Fermor and John both had issue). William, 3rd son, had issue at Cottenham, William, John, Robert and George, who all had issue in 1613 (Ex notes by the celebrated Samuel Pepys, who calls them his Norfolk cousins).

Blomefield gives the following pedigree of the South Creake branch : William Pepys, gen., of Cottenham, Cambs., *temp.* Henry VII., married Margaret, daughter of Robert Whiston, of that county. They had issue, amongst others, John, lord of Rose's Manor here, who married Cecily, daughter and heir of John Style, or Steel, of Wyverton, or Wiverton, near Ely, and had Thomas, who died in 1569, having married Alice, daughter of Gyles Sefoule, of Waterden, arm., leaving a son, Farmour Pepys, gen., who espoused Frances, daughter of John Drury, arm., of Godwick, Norfolk, and Rougham, Suffolk (died 1585). They had issue : Thomas, of S. Creake, who died *s.p.* in Ireland, 1623 ; John, who married Anne, daughter of Terry Walpole, of Houghton, arm., and Edmund, who married Catherine, daughter of — Warner, relict of — Goldsmith. John and Anne had issue : Edward, who died *s.p.*, having married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Walpole, arm., of Brunsthorp, Norf., who died in 1668 ; and Jane, wife of John Turner, of Yorks., serjeant-at-law, who had issue, Theophila, daughter and heiress, afterwards wife of Sir Arthur Harris, of Derbyshire, Bt., who died *s.p.*

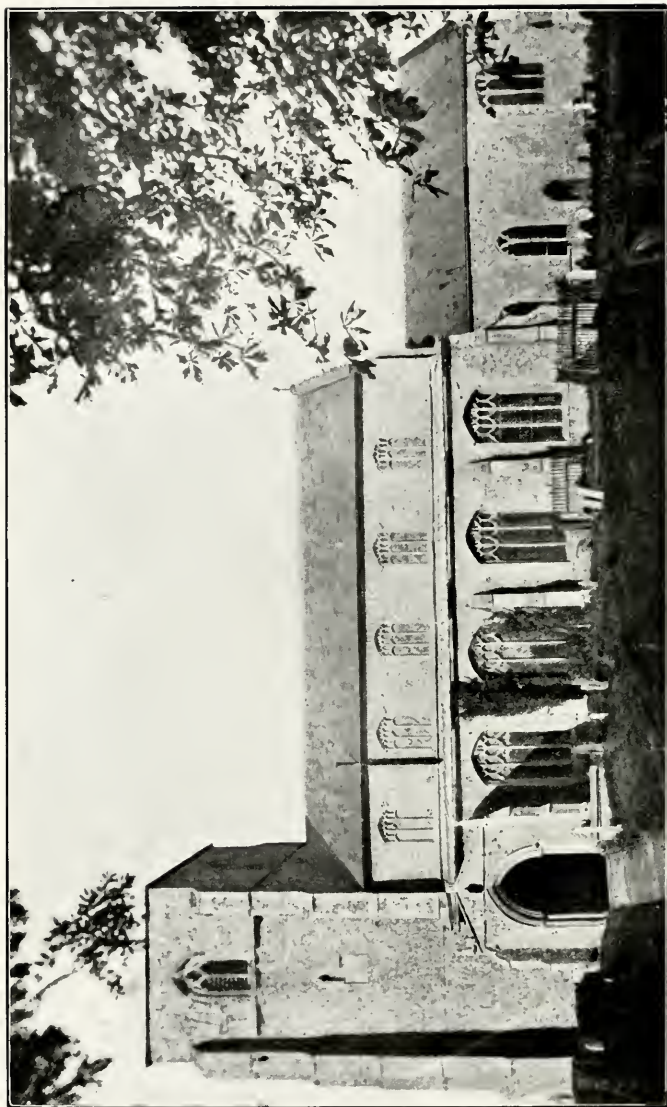
This Manor afterwards belonged to William Gwavas, who had a lawsuit with Edward Coke, in 1693, about several Manors, etc., here and elsewhere. It now belongs to the Earl of Leicester.

CASTLEACRE PRIORY MANOR.

William, son of Matthew de Candos, gave 17s. rent in Creic to the Priory in 1192. Philip de Candos gave Ringulf with his tenure, Uschetill with his tenure, Bond the priest, and Letstane his companion, with their tenures, here, also several others (Reg. Castleacre, fo. 42-3); witnesses: William, his son, who consented to the grant, and laid the deed on the altar of St. Mary, in the sight of Mary, Ralph de Roseto, Ralph de Crec, etc.; and by another deed, wherein he styles himself Philip de Crec, he grants the same things for himself, and Ralph de Roseto, of whose fee it was; Andrew, son of Walter de Suthrec, Alice, daughter of Ulf de Crec, and mother of Robert, son of Andrew de Crec, also granted lands here.

Other benefactors were: Bartholomew de Creke *vel* Crec, who gave the monks a villein, and Robert, son of Hyrdman, of Crec, gave several pieces of land; witnesses: Sir Hugh le Bastard, Hosebert de Cailli, Yvan, son of Athelwold, and William, his son. William, son of Philip de Bodham, gave a villein, with a croft, to hold freely, saving the King's service, and paying to the ward of Dover Castle 9¼d. *p.a.*; Baldwin de Rosei gave a mill and land here; Osmund de Candos 5s. rent, etc.

At the Dissolution, Thomas, Prior of Castleacre and the convent, in 29 Henry VIII. conveyed the Manor to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, with the appropriated Rectory, and the patronage of the Vicarage of this Church; and, in 1573, license was granted to Francis Pepys to alien it to Richard Percy and Edmund Russel; and, on Sept. 1st, 1624, Robert Drury aliened it to Edward Fotherby, and he sold it the fol-



Church of St. Mary the Virgin, South Creake.

lowing year to Henry Beck, gen.—It now belongs to the Marquess Townshend.

By an inquisition taken October 29th, 14 Chas. I., Henry Beke, gen., was found to die August 21, 1638, possessed of this Manor and impropriation, held of the lordship of Beaufoes in soccage.

In 1428, the temporalities of the Prior of Walsingham in rents were valued at 10s. 1½d. *p.a.*; those of the Abbot of Creyk in lands and rents at £3 5s. 5½d.; of the Prior of Petreston in lands and rents at 9s. 3½d.; of the Prior of Fakenhamdam in lands and rents at 6s. 4½d.; and those of the Prior of Cokesforth, or Coxford, in rents at 12d. *p.a.*

The Prior of Hampton had seven acres here, which, in 1561, Thomas Fermor, arm., of East Barsham, etc., demised to Richard Norton, gen., of South Creke.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, stands on a slight eminence. It is a large building of flint and freestone, mostly in the Perpendicular style of architecture, consisting of chancel, lofty nave with clerestory, N. and S. aisles, N. sacristy, S. porch, and a short square W. tower (Decorated), containing five bells, which bear these inscriptions:—1, 2, “1826.” 3, “Prosperity to the village of South Creake.” 4, “William Dobson founder Downham Norfolk 1826.” 5, Rev^d. Hen^r. Goggs M.A. Vicar Francis Oakes and Thomas Lombe Graver Church-w^{dns} 1826.” (Tenor 11 cwt.) There were five bells in 6 Edward VI. of 13, 12, 9, 7 and 3 cwts. respectively. The Commissioners left for the use of Divine Service the bell of 7 cwts. (the Inventory is much torn).

The principal item of interest in the building is the nave roof, which still bears traces of colouring. This is very beautiful, and is somewhat similar to that at North Creake only plainer and of bolder construction. It has fine arched

principals and hammer beams, which take the form of angels. These are well carved, and are represented holding shields bearing various devices (see under Memorials and Heraldry). Several of these figures have lost their wings. The principals are of two orders, large and small, the former are on a line with the nave piers, and are carried down the wall resting on stone corbels. Arched braces face the wall, which connect the inner principals and form outer arches to the clerestory windows; the arches have traceried spandrels. The moulding above the angels is enriched similar to the wall-plate tracery; unfortunately, most of the carved bratishing to the wall plate cornice is gone, and several of the spandrels have lost their tracery. The chancel roof is modern and plain, having replaced, at the same pitch, a 15th century one. The aisle roofs (*c.* 1400) have finely moulded principals, and carved or traceried spandrels in the arched braces. The carvings on the roof of the S. aisle represent birds and animals; some bosses also remain. The western bay of the N. aisle roof is of deal, modern.

The piers of the nave are peculiar, each mounted on a separate table bench. The nave was originally narrower; the present one is 74ft. long and 25ft. wide (the aisles 74ft. by 14ft), and dates from about 1375. The chancel is 52ft. long, and 20ft. wide; the walls, priest's door, E. window, buttresses, and arch, are mainly transition Early English into Decorated, although much of that date has been destroyed, probably when the tower and vestry were built. The windows of the aisles and clerestory (large 3-lights) are Perpendicular, but the E. and W. end windows of the aisles (containing some stained glass of 15th century date) are Decorated; the fine W. window of the nave is later. There is a large three-light window over the chancel arch. From the weather-mould on the E. wall of the tower, the Decorated nave does not appear to have had a clerestory. There were formerly chapels at the E. ends of the aisles where piscinæ

are still preserved; remains of a hagioscope are also to be seen at the end of the N. aisle. Another piscina and sedilia, surmounted by angels holding shields, are to be found on the S. side of the chancel under a three-light window.

Remains of what was once a beautiful rood screen, retaining its doors, separates the nave and chancel; it bears traces of good colouring; the stairs to the rood loft are on the S. side. There are some old carved oak seats in the nave, a few of which date back to the 15th century, and some to the Carolean period. A few others remain on the S. side of the chancel, but much restored. There is now seating accommodation for 480 persons. The font (15th cent.), at the W. end of the nave, is a fine octagon. On the panels are representations of the Seven Sacraments, and the Crucifixion, similar to that at Walsingham, but now much mutilated. It stands on two octagonal steps, the upper one panelled. The pulpit is ancient, and bears traces of colouring.

There are two large Church chests. One, in the chancel, is made of iron, lined with cedar, 7ft. long, 2ft. 9in. deep, and the same wide, with five locks. The Vicar's key, over eight inches long, belonging to this remarkable chest, is an unusually fine specimen of decorative ironwork, probably 14th century, and was exhibited at a meeting of the British Archæological Association. The other chest is in the Vestry; it is of oak, bound with iron, and retains padlocks.

The large porch, a good example of Decorated work, is entered through a fine arch bearing the monogram of the patron saint worked in flints; above are pinnacles, and a vacant niche for image. The parapet of the tower was taken down, years ago, and much of it used to form a coping for the Churchyard wall.

There were formerly lights in the Church of St. Mary and Holy Cross; also Guilds of the Resurrection, Holy Cross, St. Anne, and the Holy Trinity.

The Registers date back to 1538, and are well preserved.

The old Communion plate consists of a Chalice and Paten of the usual Norfolk type. The former bears the date 1567, and the latter has a coat-of-arms on the base, containing, with other quarterings, those of *Pepys*.—There is also a modern set.—The Inventory of Church Goods for 6 Edward VI. mentions two Chalices with two Patens (rest torn).

A MS. of the 16th century says these Arms were in the Church :—*Norwich* : Azure and gules party per pale a lion rampant ermine. *Plantagenet* : Gules, three lions passant, quartering *Norwich*. *Ufford* : Sable, a cross engrailed on a bend argent. Azure, three imperial crowns or.

MEMORIALS AND HERALDRY.

The following Memorials and Heraldry remain in the Church :—On a brass shield in the nave : A bend between two bears sejant, chained and muzzled, *Wheatley*, or *Whetley* (of Fakenham and South Creake, Argent, a bend sable between two bears salient of the second, chained and muzzled or) ; impaling, On a bend between two nags' heads erased, three fleurs-de-lis, charged on the bend with a crescent for difference, *Pepys* (of Cottenham, Cambs., and South Creake, Norf. : Sable, on a bend or, between two nags' heads erased argent, three fleurs-de-lis of the field). There is an indent for figure and inscription, but both are lost. "John Pepys, gent., 2nd son of William Pepys, of Cotenham, Co. Cambridge, was Lord of Rose's Manor of South Creake, 26 Henry VIII." The following is copied from the Register by the Rev. E. Farrer : "Clemence, wife of William Wheatley, buried Feb. 16, 1565," and added to it at some recent date, "Buried in the nave whereon is a brass and arms of Wheatley and his wife Clemence Pepys of South Creake.—Wheatley was chief Protonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. They lived at Fakenham." Signed "C. J. Bowman."

On coloured Shields supported by angels on the nave roof :—Gules, three ostrich feathers, 2 and 1, argent, *Edward, the Black Prince*. The scrolls are wanting.—Cup and wafer, Shield of *the Sacrament*.—Other Shields have emblems : pincers, nails, hammers, hands uplifted in blessing, etc. ; also musical instruments, crowns, etc. Over the S. door are the Royal Arms, “ G. R. II. ”

The Rev. Isaac Bowman wrote the following in the binding of the Register, dated 1878 :—In 1853, when the Church was re-seated and walls scraped, two very old shields which had hung on the N. wall, near the door, from time immemorial, were removed and found to be too worm-eaten to be replaced. . . . They were called “ Lady Margaret’s Stays.” Both were of wood, and each had skin bands inside—one for the arm and the other for the hand. Breadth about 18 inches, length three feet.

A fine brass remains in the nave representing a headless priest in a cassock, plain alb, a surplice with light sleeves, almuce and cope, with pastoral staff (as at Dorchester, Oxon.). He is standing between the figures of his father and mother (latter reaved), Richard Norton and Christine, his wife, *circa* 1470. There is this inscription : “ Orate p. aiabs. Joh’is Norton cl’ici filii Ricardi Norton et Xpine. consortis sue qui quidem Joh’is obiit vicesimo tercio die mensis Octobris Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo Nono.” Although the date of John’s death is given as 1509, the execution of the figures and their costume belongs to a period about 40 years earlier. Possibly it may have been made at the time of the death of one of his parents, or was purchased, already executed, perhaps for someone else, for nothing is known of him, as Abbot or Prior, to explain his having a crozier. This brass is also interesting because so few brasses of priests with their parents are known (others are to be seen at Luton, Beds., 1425 ; Melton, Suffolk, *c.* 1430, and Radwell, Herts., 1492).

There is also a fine half-length figure of a priest, *circa* 1420, in processional vestments, surplice, almuce and cope. The inscription and two shields are reaved. Probably in memory of John Felbrigg, clerk, Prebendary of Wherwell, and parson of Coltishall. This lies at the W. end of the nave. Blomefield gives the following inscription: "Hic jacet Johs. Felbrigg, clericus, nuper prebendarius de Wherwell et persona ecclie de Colteshale q. obt. 1417."

He also mentions this brass: "Orate pro aiab. Johis (?) Norton et Chris'tiane consortis sue, obiit 1509."

There are matrices of other brasses in various parts of the Church.

A mural tablet in the chancel remains to the memory of Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gawsell, Kt., wife of Thomas Shene, clerk, who died 1653.

Thomas Denys, by Will, dated 1457, desires to be buried in the Church.

Externally the Church has roofs of slate, and there are gable crosses over the E. end of the chancel and the porch entrance. A priest's door remains on the S. side of the chancel. The belfry is reached by a newel staircase at the S.E. corner of the tower.

On altar-tombs on the S.W. side of the Churchyard: A fesse embattled ermine between three crescents, *Glover* (Sable, a fesse embattled ermine between three crescents argent). Crest: An eagle displayed, *Glover* (An eagle displayed argent, charged on the breast with three spots of erminites). For Robert Glover, son of Robert and Sarah Glover, late of this parish, who died Sept. 4th, 1768, aged 62.—Arms and Crest of *Glover*, for John Glover, late of London, son of Robert and Sarah Glover, who died April 21, 1768, aged 55.—Arms and Crest of *Glover*, for Robert Glover, who died July —, 1752, aged 70; Sarah, wife of Robert Glover, who died May 31, 1748, aged 67; Mary, daughter of Robert and Sarah Glover, who died April 18, 1730, aged 25.

On an altar tomb on the S. side of the yard :—Arms and Crest of *Glover*, for Matthias Glover, of Sedgeford, who died Jan. 15, 1776, aged 57; Frances, his wife, who died August 22, 1796, aged 90.

There are other memorials for William Glover, who died June 29, 1778, in his 60th year; Ann, his wife, who died April 12, 1792, aged 73; Robert, son of William and Ann Glover, who died in 1755, an infant; William, son of Edward and Mary Bale, and grandson of William and Ann Glover, who died in 1766, an infant, and Thomas Glover, who died October 26, 1777, aged 54.

THE ADVOWSON.

Ralph, son of Ralph de Beaufoe, gave the Church of St. Mary here, with all its tithes, lands, and homages, with the meadow at Barsham, and his wood at Stibberd, to Castleacre Priory, for the good of the soul of Henry I., who had brought him up, and that of his lord Henry II.; witnesses: John, Prior of Sporle, Henry, the Dean of Fakenham, etc. Thomas de Beaufoe, in 1183, confirmed at his right therein for the souls of the said kings, and that of his father Ralph. This gift was also confirmed by Ralph de Beaufoe, son of Thomas, son of Ralph, before the itinerant justices in Norfolk, *temp.* Henry III., and Gilbert de Beaufoe, who had had a controversy with the monks, resigned all his right, by the Bishop's advice, and also gave them two parts of the tithes of the demesne of his brother.

Blomefield says, it seems that Alexander, Prior of Scheldford, Notts., had formerly some grant from this family of the patronage of this Church, and had the Pope's bull directed to the Abbots of Leicester, and of Geronden, with the official of the Archdeacon of Leicester, as delegates, or judges, who finding the invalidity of their title, released by deed, *sans* date, to the convent of Castleacre, all their right

therein.—The Abbot and Convent of Creke quit-claimed all their right in the advowson in 1324.

John de Oxford, Bishop of Norwich (1175-1200), confirmed to the monks of Castleacre all the tithes of corn, the farms and houses, and all other things, excepting the offerings of the altar and small tithe, which were the Vicar's, which William Turbe, Bishop before him, had appropriated.

The Church of "Suthereyc" was a Rectory, valued at the time of the Norwich Taxation, in 1254, at 48 marks (£32), at Pope Nicholas's Taxation (c. 1291) it was estimated at 85 marks (£56 13s. 4d.). In 1254, the Vicarage was valued at 18 marks (£12), but is not mentioned in 1291.

In 1286, Arnold de Lupo was Rector, having been presented by the King, who recovered it against the Prior of Castleacre. The Rector had a manse and one carucate of land; and paid 16d. Procurations and Synodals, and 4s. Peter's Pence. After the death of Arnold, it was appropriated again, but the Vicar had no manse or land. The Vicar, however, had a patent for a messuage in 1351.

The advowson remained in Castleacre Priory until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, and was given to the Duke of Norfolk, who, in 1557, sold it to Thomas Pepis, or Pepys, in which family it remained for some time (see under List of Incumbents).

It appears in the King's Book (Bacon's edition) as South Creak, *alias* South Creek. Vic. St. Mary. Archidiacon. 7s. 7½d. Episc. 1s. 4d. Mon. Castleacre propr. Value £22 (clear £35), and discharged of First Fruits and Tenths.

The advowson subsequently passed to the Townshend family, who are impropiators of the great tithes, commuted for £675. The Vicarial tithes were commuted for £440 5s. The present net value is £270, with about 3 roods of glebe, and good residence. It has been held since 1905 by the Rev. J. J. Scully.

LIST OF THE INCUMBENTS.

The following have been Vicars :—

- 1152 John de Sudcrec—by William, Bishop of Norwich.
— James (resigned).
- 1221 John (Judicis de Urbe)—by the Prior and Convent of
Acre.
- 12— Hervey (Vicar).
- 1286 Arnold de Lupo de Tylia (Rector)—by the King.
(The Prior of Castleacre had it appropriated, but the
King recovered it).
— Gilbert de Middleton (resigned).
- 1312 John de London (Vicar—Prebendary of Edyngton,
Sarum)—by the Prior, etc., of Castleacre.
- 1328 Robert, son of William Godwyn de Sydestern—do.
- 1349 Edmund, son of Robert Clerk de North Creyk—do.
- 1349 John atte Grene (resigned)—do.
- 1354 John Cordwaner (by exchange for Burnham St. Mar-
garet)—do.
- 1366 Richard Pycot (resigned)—do.
- 1383 John Foster ; Blomefield calls him Forester (by an
exchange for Egeham, Wint.)—do.
- 1404 William Balle de Feldallyng (resigned)—do.
- 1404 John Goleth de Walsingham Parva (by an exchange
for E. Bersham)—do.
- 1444 John Newgate (valued at 28 marks)—do.
- 1444 John Synnow (resigned)—do.
- 1447 William Crane—do.
- 1509 Thomas Style (resigned)—do.
- 1529 Richard Bayly, B.D. (died)—by the assigns of the
above.
- 1540 Thomas Leman (ejected).
- 1554 Thomas Markham—by the Duke of Norfolk.
- 1557 Richard Walker—by Thomas Pepis, gen.
- 1581 John Hart—by Fermer Peapis.

- 1583 John Hart (died)—by the Queen, by lapse.
 1591 John Lynsey, A.B.—by Roger Pepis, gen.
 1617 Thomas Lyngge—by Richard Norton and Firmar
 Pepys.
 16— Thomas Howlet (died).
 1668 Edmund Turner (resigned)—by Thomas Dyke and
 Elizabeth, his wife; John Turner, arm., and Jane,
 his wife.
 1669 John Cleaver (died)—do.
 1710 Thomas Donne—by Robert Donne.
 1739 James Goodall—by Lord Townshend.
 1768 William Fisher (and again in 1774)—do.
 1784 Miles Beevor—do.
 1785 Robert Orm—do.
 1786 Samuel Vince, M.A., F.R.S.* (died 1821)—do.
 1822 Thomas Skrimshire—by William Ainge, gent.
 1824 Henry Goggs, M.A.—by Henry Goggs, gent.
 1858 George John Ridsdale—by the Marquess Townshend.
 1871 Alfred Drake Bagshawe, M.A.—do.
 1876 Isaac Bowman, B.A.—do.
 1883 John Lister Knight, M.A.—do.
 1888 Spencer James Compton, M.A.—do.
 1905 John Joseph Scully—do.

* The Rev. Samuel Vince was Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge; Archdeacon of Bedford; Rector of Kirkley, and Vicar of S. Creake. Although born of humble parentage at Fressingfield, Suffolk, he early took to mathematical studies, and wrote several learned works.

REFERENCES.

References to South Creake are to be found in the following:—Roman remains discovered at Burrow Dykes, near;

Archæ., vol. xiv., p. 5.—Church Notes by Kerrich; Add. MSS. (B.M.) 6,730, fo. 62; 6,757, fo. 91-4.—Notes as to Arms in Church; Harl. MS. 901, fo. 99.—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Ed. VI.; Pub. Rec. Off., vol. 503, No. 8.—Exchqr. suit, a charity decreed, Michs., 3 Wm. and M., fo. 420, L.D.—Exchqr. Depn. by Comm. 33 Chas. II., in suit of Edw. Coke *v.* Wm. Gwavas as to lands in South Creake, Fulmodeston, Roses, Dunton, Doughton, Waterden, Hill Hall *alias* Holkham, Lucas and Neales. The like 34 Chas. II., also Burrough Hall.—Notes on the advowson; Add. MS. 33,393.—Eastern Counties Collectanea.—Act for inclosure in; 19 and 20 Vict. *c.* 106 (printed).—Trust deed as to Poor at; Close Roll, 14 Geo. II. pt. 2, No. 18.—Do., as to Protestant Dissenters at; Close Roll, 7 Geo. IV., pt. 59, Nos. 5 and 6.—Do., as to Primitive Methodists at; Close Roll 1850, pt. 62, No. 6.—Do., as to School at; Close Roll, 1859, pt. 62, No. 6.—Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 78.—Brass at, *circa* 1400-1509; Add. MS. 32,490, F. 21, Z 10.—Church Notes by Tom Martin; Rye MSS., No. 17, vol. i.—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii.—J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—[Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

(For further notes, see Addenda.)

All Saints', Waterden.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

WATERDEN is a small parish, consisting of one farm, occupied by Edward Blomfield Hamond, Esq., and a few cottages. It is about 4 miles S.W. from Walsingham railway station, 5 S.E. from Burnham Market, and 26 N.W. from Norwich, in the Hundred of Brothercross, Rural Deanery of Burnham, Archdeaconry of Lynn, and Diocese of Norwich. Waterden has an area of 804·183 acres of land, and '949 of water, all belonging to the Earl of Leicester, who is lord of the Manor, and patron of the living. The soil is rich loam, subsoil chiefly gravel. In 1845, 640 acres were returned as arable land, 120 meadow and pasture, and 10 woodland. Rateable value in 1874 £1,004, in 1889 £868, in 1899 £628, in 1903 £638, and, in 1911 £642. The Parish Rates in 1803 were 1s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £, and realised £59 6s. 6d.

In 1334, "Waterdene" ("Galhow" Hd.) was assessed for Tenths and Fifteenths at £3 4s.; 20s. being deducted, *circa* 1449, on account of lands held by the religious.

There was a population of 27 in 1801, 16 in 1821, 24 in 1831, 29 in 1841, 39 in 1851 (4 houses), 30 in 1871, 44 in 1881, 32 in 1891, 27 in 1901, and, in 1911, there were 28 inhabitants. There were two families living here in 1780.

The children attend the Public Elementary School at South Creake.

Waterden is called "Waterdenna" in the Domesday Book. The prefix is the Anglo-Saxon "Wæter," water in general. Den is the British Denn, a valley.

In Mr. J. C. Tingey's Calendar of Deeds enrolled within the County of Norfolk in the Shirehall, Norwich, is the following:—15 January, 1651-2. Grant by Robert Rayneham, Esq., of Edgfield, to Robert Jermy, Esq., of Bayfield, of two messuages, or tenements, in South Creak, and other messuages, lands, etc., in South Creak, North Creak, and Waterden.

MANORIAL NOTES.

The Domesday Book says: Lands of William de Warenne. Hundred of "Galhou" (Gallow). In "Waterdenna," Lambert holds one carucate of land, which was held by two freemen in the time of King Edward (the Confessor). Always 17 bordars. Then two servi. Always in the demesne, and among them all two plough-teams. And in "Creich" (S. Creak, *q.v.*), etc.—Waterden was afterwards in Brothercross Hundred.

In 1219, Reginald de St. Martin held here, and in Hempton by Fakenham and East Barsham, one Knight's fee of the Earl Warren; and Roger de St. Martin, his son, held half a fee of Hugh Bårdolf, who likewise held of the Earl. The Prior of Hempton also held a fourth part of the fee *temp.* Henry III. In 1228, Simon le Grant conveyed this Manor to William de St. Martin and Petronel, his wife, and her heirs: and, in 1275, Roger de St. Martin has the assize of bread and beer, etc.

In 1309, a fine was levied between Robert, son of Richard Adelward, of South Creke, querent, and Richard, son of Robert Adelwald, of South Creke, deforciant, of five messuages, a mill, 80 acres of land, 5s. rent, etc., here, settled on Robert,

After the death of Roger St. Martin, John de Mileham was lord, and, in 1344, a fine was levied between William Durant, of Sechith by Lynn, and Millecent, his wife (daughter and heir of Thomas de Mileham), and Thomas de Mileham and John de Gately, parson of Doketon, who settled this lordship on William and Millecent, in tail, and the two latter were found to hold half a Knight's fee of Bardolf in 1347, of which the Prior of Damsend (Hempton) held a quarter, lately belonging to Roger de St. Martin; and John de Wolterton is said to have aliened lands, or a Manor, here, to the Prior.

In 1461, William Walton, armiger, was lord of Waterden Hall in right of Catherine, his wife, daughter and heir of John Dorant, or Durant, son of William; and, in 1483, John Walton, gen., son of John Walton, arm., sold this Manor to Thomas Sefoule, gen., and Richard and Robert Whinburgh, and the said Thomas was lord in 1499.

Thomas Sefoule died before 1516, and made Elizabeth, his wife, and Henry Fermour, his executors. Blomefield says, he was descended from John Sefoule, a justice of assize.—In 1314, Sir Ralph Sefoule and Beatrix, his wife, were living, and sealed with : Vert, a cross patonce or.—In 1340, and 1360, Edmund Sefoule had lands in Frenge in Norfolk.—George Sefoule purchased lands of Andrew Castell and Margaret, his wife, in Waterden, in 1448.—In 1456, George and Thomas Sefoule were feoffees of lands in East Barsham; and George Sefoule, of Waterden, according to his Will, dated August 5th, 1469, was buried in the Church of All Saints here; he mentions Margery, his wife, Thomas, his son and heir, and other sons : William, John, and Edward, and Elizabeth, his daughter, married to Thomas Davy, etc. (Reg. Belings, Norw.)

Gyles Sefoule, armiger, was lord in 1556, and married Alice, daughter of Laurence Norton, of South Creke, and heir to her brother John. One of their daughters, Margery, married Henry Hastings, arm., of Yaxham; another, Alice, espoused

Richard Manser, of North Creke, and a third, Catherine, John Hull, of Barsham.

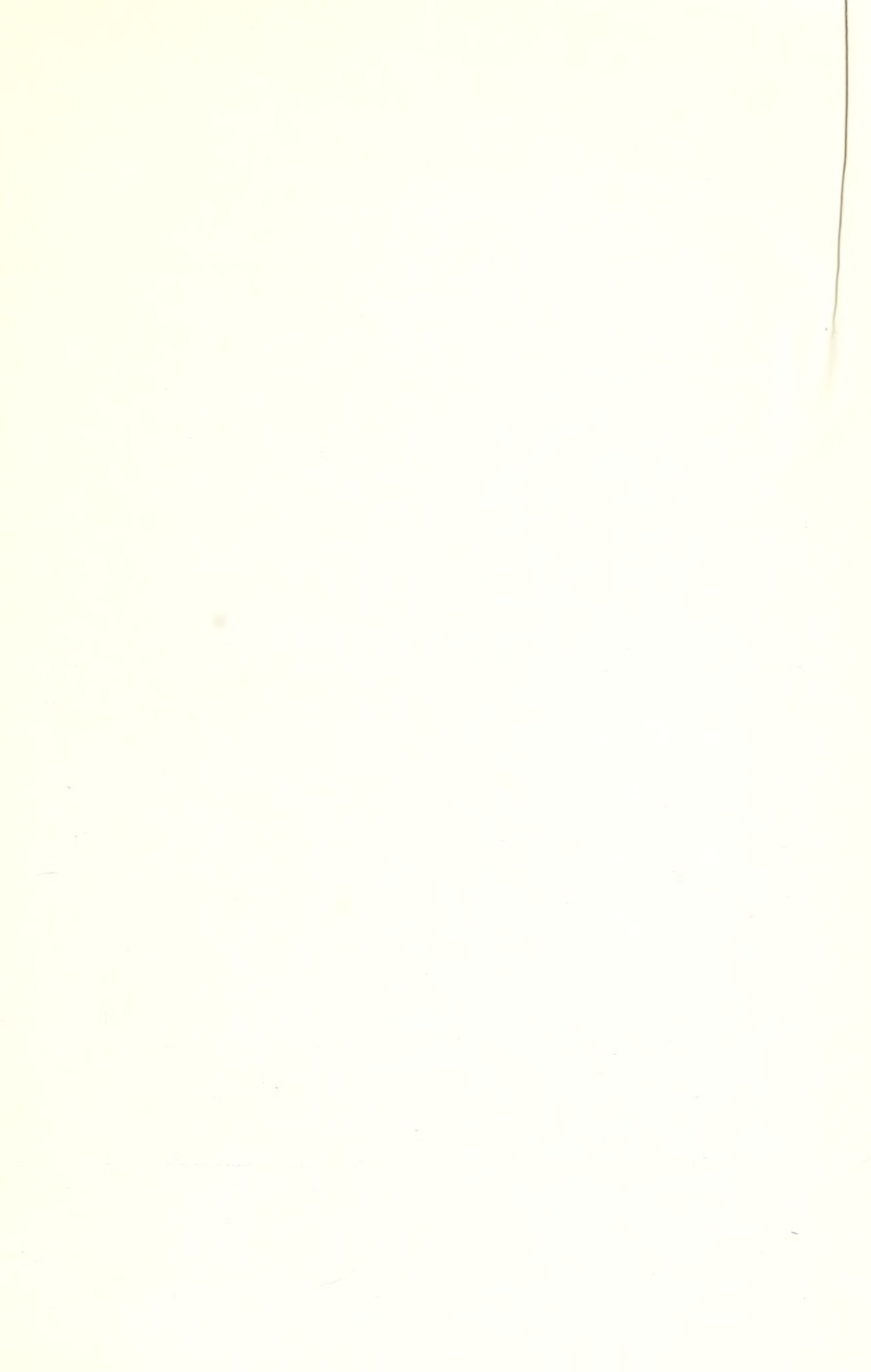
Thomas Sefoule, arm., of Waterden, was lord in 1562, and by deed, dated May 3, 6 Elizabeth, grants to Thomas, his son and heir, by Elizabeth, his wife, this Manor and the advowson of the Church, and to his lawful heirs, in default of which to Anne and Catherine, his daughters, remainder to Nicholas Coote, gen., and his heirs, etc. On 10th June, 1576, Thomas Sefoule, arm., sold to Thomas Farmer, of Dunton, lands, with a foldcourse here, of the gift of his father, Thomas. Soon after this the Manor, etc., passed from the Sefoule family; for in 1600, William Thirleby, gen., and Bartholomew Johnson, had a *præcipe* to deliver this Manor to William Armiger, junr., gen., and William Reymes, gen.

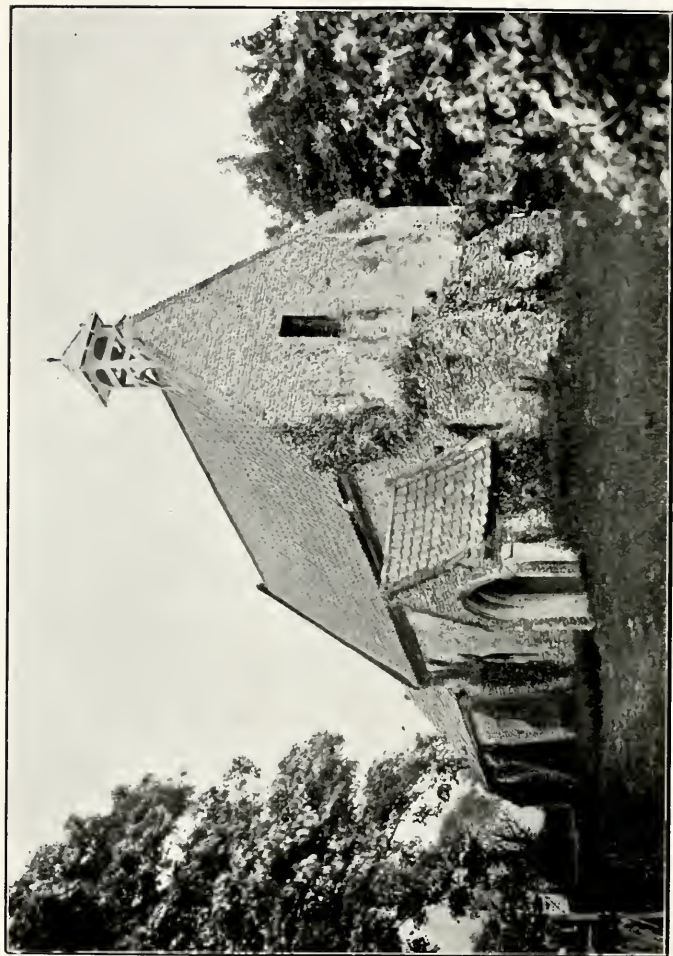
The Sefoules, however, resided in Waterden for some time afterwards.

Nicholas Sefoule, arm., and Bridget Sefoule, widow, mother of Thomas, both of Waterden, were witnesses to a deed, dated 43 Elizabeth.—Henry Sefoule, gen., of this parish, sold lands in East Barsham to William Beaumont, gen., of Lycham, Norfolk, in 1625.

William Armiger, arm., of North Creake, who was lord of this Manor, had a daughter, Anne, who married Anthony, son and heir of William Wheatley, arm., Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, lord of Hill Hall in Holkham, and Anthony was lord in her right. They had three daughters and co-heirs. Muriel, the eldest, who carried Waterden in marriage, to John Coke, arm., 4th son of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, who, on the death of his three brothers, *s.p.*, succeeded to the estates. He had seven sons and seven daughters, but his inheritance devolved, eventually, upon his youngest son John, who died unmarried, and the estates passed to Richard, of Thorington, Suffolk, eldest son of Henry, 5th son of Sir Edward Coke, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Lovelace, of Kingsdown, Kent, who

married Mary, daughter of Sir John Rous, Bt., and left an only son Robert, who inherited the principal part of Sir Edward's fortune. Robert married Lady Anne Osborne, daughter of Thomas, 1st Duke of Leeds, Lord Treasurer of England, and, dying in 1679, was succeeded by his only son, Edward Coke, of Holkham, who married Carey, daughter of Sir John Newton, Bt., and had issue a son, Thomas, afterwards K.B., and elevated to the peerage in 1728 as Baron Lovel, and, in 1744, created Viscount Coke of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester; and a daughter, Anne, who married Major Philip Roberts, who had issue a son, Wenman Roberts. Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., married Lady Margaret Tufton, 4th daughter of Thomas, 6th Earl of Thanet, and had an only son, Edward, Viscount Coke, who, in 1747, married Lady Mary Campbell, daughter and co-heir of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, but dying in 1753, the Earldom of Leicester became extinct on the death of his father, in 1759, when the estates passed to Wenman Roberts, son of Anne, sister of Thomas, who assumed, in consequence, the surname and arms of Coke. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Chamberlayne (afterwards Denton) of Hillesdon, Bucks., and had issue, amongst others, Thomas William, born 1754, M.P. for Norfolk, the celebrated "Coke of Norfolk," the father of modern agriculture, who was created Earl of Leicester of Holkham and Viscount Coke, 12 Aug., 1837. He married first, in 1775, Jane, daughter of James Dutton, and has issue three daughters; and, secondly, in 1822, Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, daughter of William Charles, 4th Earl of Albemarle, and has issue four sons and one daughter. On his death, in 1842, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas William, 2nd Earl of Leicester, K.G., who married, first, in 1843, Juliana, eldest daughter of Samuel Charles Whitbread, of Cardington, Beds., by whom he had four sons and seven daughters, and, secondly, in 1875 (100 years after his father's first marriage), the Hon. Georgina Caroline Cavendish, eldest





All Saints' Church, Waterden.

daughter of the 2nd Lord Chesham, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. He died 24 January, 1909, aged 87, and was succeeded by his eldest son, by his first wife, Thomas William, the 3rd and present Earl of Leicester, who is now lord of the Manor and patron of the living.

In 1428, the temporalities of the Prior of Fakenhamdam, or Hempton, here, in lands, rents, and customs, were valued at 39s. 4½d. ; those of the Prior of Walsingham, in lands, at 6s. ; the spiritualities of Castleacre Priory at 18s.—Leet fee due to the lord of the Hundred, 2s.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is almost concealed by trees. It is now a small edifice of flint and freestone, consisting of chancel, nave, N. porch, and bell turret, being only a portion of a much larger building erected in the Early English period. The arcades of a S. aisle, built up, and portions of the original tower can still be traced. For many years, there was no bell, but a new one was purchased in 1900. One is mentioned in the Inventory of Church Goods in 6 Edward VI., weighing half a cwt., and valued at 7s. 3d., and one clapper. This Inventory also mentions a Chalice, but the rest is illegible, being very much dilapidated.

During a violent gale on 24th March, 1895, the Church was greatly damaged, but was restored and re-opened in February, 1900. The chancel arch, restored, is semi-circular and very low. The E. window is a debased one of four lights. Those on the N. side are deeply splayed internally.

A MS. of the 16th century mentions these Arms in the Church : Argent, a chevron between six escallops gules, Lord *Scales*.

The Registers only date back to 1730, and are in a good state of preservation.

The Communion Plate consists of a Chalice and Paten of early date in good condition.

There is only seating accommodation (pews) for 75 persons in the building. Externally, the Church has roofs of tiles; there are no gable crosses remaining. The porch has small quatrefoil openings in the side walls.

MEMORIALS AND HERALDRY.

On altar tombs on the S. side of the Churchyard:—A lion rampant, collared; in chief a label of three, *Boghurst* ? (The coat of *Bourghershe*, or *Burghersh*, is : Gules, a lion rampant, tail forked or); impaling, On a chief, two mullets, *Bacon* (Gules, on a chief argent, two mullets sable). For “Elizabeth Boghurst, ob. 31 Dec. 1688.” At the side: “Elizabeth, daughter of Butts Bacon of Egmere in this County, Esquire, and of Dorothy his wife, and 10 years the most faithful wife of William Boghurst of London, gent., by whom she had three children, Dorothea, William and Elizabeth, all of whom died in their infancy. This dear Saint departed this life ye 31st of Dec. 1688, in her 38th year.”

Arms of *Bacon* impaling . . . The impalement is too worn for identification, as is also the greater part of the inscription: “Hoc marmor . . . Backoni, Norfolkia . . .” Farrer thinks this must be in memory of the aforesaid Butts Bacon and Dorothy, his wife.

THE ADVOWSON.

Before 1148, William, Earl of Surrey, confirmed to the monks of Acre (Castleacre) the tenths of Waterden, the gift of Lambert de Rosei. Henry I., before the death of Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, also confirmed the above donation.

At the time of the Norwich Taxation, 1254, “Waterdene” was valued at 18 marks (£12), and the “Prior de Castelacre de decimis separatis” 18s. At Pope Nicholas’s Taxation, it was valued at 12½ marks (£8 6s. 8d.), and the portion of the

Prior at 18s. The Rector then had a house and 24 acres. He paid 6s. 8d. Procurations and Synodals, 7d. First Fruits at Michæalmas, and 7d. at Easter, and 18d. Peter's Pence.

In 1265, Symon, Bishop of Norwich, confirmed to the monks of Castleacre, two part of the tithes of Sir Robert de Barsham, Roger de St. Martino, and part of the tithe of 20 acres belonging to Sir William de Brunham, all in Waterdene.

It appears in the Kings' Book, *temp.* Henry VIII., (Bacon's edition) as Waterdene. All Saints. Rect. Archidiac. 6s. 8d. Episc. 1s. 4d. Discharged of First Fruits and Tenths. Value £5 6s. 8d. (clear value £40).

The Rectory was consolidated with Warham St. Mary Magdalene and St. Mary the Virgin on June 8th, 1795.

The tithes were commuted for £194 10s. *p.a.* It is now a Rectory united, with Egmere, to the Vicarage of Holkham: joint net £280, including 39 acres of glebe, and a residence at both places (the Rectory here was erected in 1851). It is in the gift of the Earl of Leicester, and has been held since 1913 by the Rev. P. F. Boughey, M.A.

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

The following have been Rectors:—

- Circa* 1266 Adam de Rusteyn.
 1301 Richard de Thorpernold—by Roger de Sco.
 Martino.
 1337 Adam Josce de Walpool—by William Durant de
 S. Lenn.
 1342 William, son of John Kervil de Wygenhale—do.
 1349 John, son of William Rachyth de Wygenhale—
 do.
 1393 John York—by John Marlere, etc.
 14— William Fowle (resigned).
 1447 William Legge—by Sir Henry Inglose, or
 Englose.
 15— Simon Steers (died 1598).

- Circa* 1590 Richard Carleton (here in 43 Elizabeth—valued at £5 6s. 8d.).
 In 1696, Anne Gwavas, widow, was patron.
- 1740 Samuel Alston—by Lord Lovel.
- 1750 John Hemming—by the Earl of Leicester.
- 1750 Thomas Flacke—do.
- 1780 Edward Waller—by Thomas William Coke, Esq.
- 1789 Daniel Wenman Henry Langton—do.
 (Consolidated with Warham St. Mary Magdalene and St. Mary the Virgin, June 8th, 1795).
- 1837 Hon. Thomas Robert Keppel—do.
- 1844 Robert Collyer—by the Earl of Leicester.
- 1847 Alexander Napier, M.A. (held with Egmere and Holkham)—do.
- 1887 William FitzGerald Gambier Sandwith, B.A.—do.
- 1900 Edward Clerevaux Chaytor, M.A. (resigned)—do.
- 1913 Percy Fletcher Boughey, M.A.—do.

REFERENCES.

References to Waterden are to be found in the following :—
 Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 205.—Notes as to Arms in Church; Harl. MS. 901, fo. 99.—Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Edward VI., Pub. Rec. Off., vol. 503, No. 3.—E. Farrer's "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," vol. ii.—J. L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk."—Notes on the Rectors and Advowson; Add. MSS. (B.M.), No. 33,393.—Norfolk Archæology, see vols. x. to date. [Rye's "Index of Norfolk Topography."]

ADDENDA.

The following notes on the Burnhams and Creakes are neither classified—being so intermixed—nor arranged chronologically. References to the different Burnhams will be found under the Creakes, and *vice versa*.

THE BURNHAMS.

The “ Seven Burnhams ” are Westgate, Sutton, Norton, Overy, Ulph, St. Edmund’s, and St. Andrew’s, not Deepdale and Thorpe. The two latter are both two miles away, the others being practically in a ring fence.

In 1446, John Goldale, John Gunne and Robert Gunne were proceeded against for entering the salt marshes in which oysters grew and stealing from them by night.

Fcoffment by Edmund Gosson, of Burnham Westgate, to John Godfroi, of Burnham St. Andrew, and John, Parson of the Church of St. Andrew of Burnham, of a piece of land of $\frac{1}{2}$ A. $\frac{1}{4}$ R. 2 P. in the field of Sutton at “ Sutton Hill ” between the lands of the Abbot of Creyke, the said John, and Simon Vautre; dated at Burnham the Saturday before the Purification, 6 Henry VI. (Calendar of Ancient Deeds, Public Record Office, A. 13,596).

Bond by Thomas Gigge, of Overhe, frankleyn, John Gigge, of Wighton, frankleyn, and John Gigge, of Burnham Overhe, aforesaid, son of the said Thomas, to William Grome, of Burnham Norton, for 10 marks, to be paid at Midsummer next, dated 27 September, 36 Henry VI. (Ancient Deeds, A. 6135).

A message, in the parish of St. Andrew of Burnham, north of the road from the Church of St. Andrew to the Church of St. Clement. (These Churches are erroneously said to have stood in the same Churchyard.—A. 8077).

Sale by William Grome, of Brancastre, husbandman, to Richard Goldalle, of Burnham Norton, shipmaster, of all messuages, lands, etc., except a tenement called "Dixsuns," an acre of copyhold in Brancastre, etc. (A. 4161).

Feoffment by John Boteler, Clerk, Vicar of the Church of Burnham St. Clement, etc., 1437 (A. 10,749).

Advowsons of St. Peter and All Saints, Burnham Thorpe, and of St. Edmund, Burnham Westgate, held of Thomas, Earl of Arundell, by the service of one Knight's fee, by William Calthorp, Kt., 11 Henry VI.

Will of Thomas Gigges, of Burnham St. Clement's. To be buried in St. Clement's Church. Legacy to the Poorhouse and poor of St. Clement's and St. Andrew's, Burnham. Manor of Burnham to his son, John Gigges, and his (Thomas's) wife, to dwell there for her life. His message called "Makemaydes," in Burnham Norton, to his son, John; dated 1467. (Ancient Deeds, A. 5971).

Release by William Hard, of Creyke, to John atte Dale, William Dale, and Thomas Peyntour, of Burnham Norton, of his right in 2 A. of land in the field of Burnham Thorpph, in the furlong (*stadio*) called "Braky Wong," abutting on Holkham hevedys, etc., which he had by the feoffment of Roger Coldham, of Burnham Thorpp. 15 Henry VI. (Do., A. 10,611).

INDULGENCES.—1400.—Relaxation of ten years and ten quadragene of enjoined penance to penitents, who, on the feasts of the Assumption and Nativity of St. Mary the Virgin, Sts. Peter and Paul, St. Thomas the Martyr, and St. Withburga, Virgin, and the octaves of the first three; and of a hundred days to those, who, during the said octaves, visit and give alms for the conservation of the Church of the Augustinian Priory of Petreston (Petra Petris) in the Diocese of Norwich, 11 Boniface IX. (Cal. Papal Reg. in P.R.O.).

1400.—To William de Calthorch (Calthorp), Kt., of the Diocese of Norwich. Indult to him, and his successors, to have Masses and other divine offices celebrated in the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Petronilla in his Manor of Burnham Thorp. (Ditto).

1403.—To John Warbald, Rector of *Sts. Peter and Paul's*, Burnham, in the Diocese of Norwich. Induct to celebrate and cause to be celebrated Masses, and other divine offices in the Chapel of St. Mary, in the cemetery of his said Church. 14 Boniface IX. (Ditto).

1392.—The like relaxation (of enjoined penance) during ten years to penitents who, on the principal feasts of the year, and that of the dedication, the octaves of certain of them, and the six days of Whitsun Week; and of a hundred days to those who, during the six octaves and six days, visit and give alms for the conservation of the Chapel situate over the gate of the Carmelite house of Burnham, in the Diocese of Norwich. 3 Boniface IX. (Ditto).

23 Edward III.—Richard Fermer to grant a messuage and land in Burnham St. Clement's to Roger, Vicar of the Church there, and his successors, retaining lands there.

NOTES FROM BURNHAM MANOR ROLLS.—Bakers seem to have been a troublesome class of men. John Smyth, in 6 Edward VI. (1553), was fined for refusing to sell anything to his neighbours. In the year before, John Plummer's wife (whom the Steward parenthetically remarked was a common

tippler) was fined for refusing to sell bread to the King's subjects.

In 1542, Laurence Woodrow was fined forty shillings for maliciously vociferating with a high voice in open court most vicious and scandalous words of the Lord of the Manor, *viz.* : "Such unconscionable slaves as you are trouble to the King and Parliament," and other vicious words tending to the ignominy of the lord.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGERS.—Their names were during the 14th century obviously making from day to day, and many a family must have owed its patronymic to a happy nickname flung at its progenitor by some local wit, and unanimously adopted by the neighbours. A few are Norman—Le Cursun, Le Neve, Bigot and Mannvyle; the majority are Danish. (Walter Rye in *Norf. Antiq. Miscell.*, vol i., p. 141).

BELLS, &c.—From sale of goods and chattels, lead and bells. Sir Ric. Gresham (for Bells of Blakeney and Burneham, *Norf.*). Accounts by Sir Edw. North, of jewels and plate, and of Church ornaments, vestments, etc., received from religious houses which have come into the King's hands in the four years ended Mich., Ao. 35 (1543). Delivered to Sir John Williams, Master of the Jewels, or to John Bristowe, the King's Clerke. Friars of Blakeney and Burneham, *Norf.* Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. .*Brit. Mus.*, 2078).

EXPEDITION TO SCOTLAND.—Tonnage of shipping at . . . Lynne 500, Wells 140, Bruneham 190, etc. Made up . . . Of Bruneham, of 70, 50, 40, 30, one each. 35 Henry VIII.

POLSTEDE HALL.—To Edward Warner, the King's servant, grant in tail male of the Manors of Polsted Hall and Erpingham, with advowsons belonging to them, and three acres of land in the field, called Westhowe, in Burneham, *Norf.*, worth in all £43 a year, in reversion after Jane, Lady Calthorpe, who holds them for life. The preamble states that by Pat. 22 Feb., 21 Edw. IV. (1482), Polsted Hall Manor in Burneham, *Norf.*, and the land Westhowe, were granted to Thomas

Fenis and Ann, his wife, in survivorship, and that 10 Nov., 3 Hen. VIII (1512) the said Ann being dead, the King granted them (in reversion), and also the manor of Erpingham to Jane, Lady Calthorpe and the heirs male of the body of her and Sir Philip Calthorpe, and so after the death of Thomas Fenis, the said Philip and Jane entered into possession of the premises, and the said Philip afterwards died without leaving issue of the said Jane. (Hampton Court, 8 Hen. VIII).

LICENCES TO ALIENATE.—Sir George Broke, Lord Cobham, and Edward Warner, the King's Servant, to Lady Anne Calthorp, widow. Priory of Friars, Carmelites of Burneham, Norf., with lands (described and tenants named), in Burneham, 1544.

Grants in May, 1544: Sir John Dudley, K.G., Viscount Lisle, and Gt. Admiral, for his services—Burton St. Lazarus (Leic.) and all possessions of that Hospital and the said Hospital of St. Giles (in the fields without the Bars of London), at Holcham, Burnham Sutton, and Chosel, Norf.

Grants in Nov., 1545.—Joan Calthorp to Wm. Blenerhayset and Anne, his wife, house and site, church, etc., of the late Carmelite Friars of Burneham, Norf., and lands (specified and tenants named) there, which belonged to the same.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—1272: May 24.—Grant at the instance of Charles, son of Charles, King's Yeoman, to Richard, son of Thomas de Sniterton, and his heir, a weekly market on Wednesday at his Manor of Druneham (*sic*), and of a yearly fair there on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of St. Barnabas.

1271: July 24.—Grant to William de Kalthorp, and his heirs, of a weekly market on Saturday at his manor of Burneham, Co. Norfolk, and of a yearly fair there on the vigil, the feast, and the morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula. Calendar of Charter Rolls.

GAOL DELIVERIES, &c.—10 Edward I., 1282.—Commission of Oyer and Terminer to J. de Luvetot and Willam de

Rothing, touching the persons who entered the house of Ralph Grundel at Brunham, Co. Norfolk, and carried away his goods.

20 Edward I., 1292.—The like to Hugh de Cressingham, touching the persons who lately, on the sea coast between Thornham and Burnham, Co. Norfolk, assaulted on ship board certain Wykenger and Berge, and other merchants of the realm of Norway, and carried away their goods.

22 Edward I., July 28th, 1294.—Commission of Oyer and Terminer to John de Botetourte and William, son of William Gerberge the younger, on complaint by Reynbricghtus de Greninge and Folcardus de Greninge, merchants, of Almain, that when their ship was at the port of Brunham, Co. Norfolk, certain persons carried away their goods therefrom.

30 Edward I., 1302, Feb. 23.—Pardon to Matthew Aleyn, of Burnham, for the death of Bartholomew Estrid, of Scotmuth.

—1302, Aug. 12.—Safe conduct until Christmas for John Hermy, of Burnham, merchant, taking corn and other necessaries in his ship to Scotland, for the maintenance of the King's lieges, on condition that he take none to the Scots or communicate with them in any wise.

Commission of Oyer and Terminer to W. Haward and John Breton, on complaint by Adam Silke that . . . entered a ship of his laden with fish and goods, which had put in on the sea coast between Bromholme and Brunham, Co. Norfolk, carried away the fish and goods, and assaulted his servants in the ship.

32 Edward I., 1304, July 28.—Complaint by J., Bishop of Norwich, that . . . and Ranulph, parson of a moiety of the Church of Burnham Ulp, broke his Park at Thornegg, Co. Norfolk, hunted therein and carried away deer.

1 Edward II., 1307, Jun. 20.—Commission of Oyer and Terminer to William Howard and Thomas de Ingoldisthorp on complaint by Walter Abraham, of Wygenhal, that

William Umphrey, of Burnham, Chaplain, and Robert de Orlyens, of Burnham, and John de Creyk with others at Burnham, Co. Norfolk, boarded his ship, bound his hands behind his back until the blood gushed out at the nails, imprisoned him until he paid a fine of 60s., carried away his boat and broke his ship.

3 Edward II., 1310, Mar. 5.—Pardon to John de Walshe for the death of Richard Cons, of Brunham, as it appears by the record of William de Ormesby and William Inge, Justices of Gaol Delivery for Norwich Castle, that he killed him in self-defence.

1309, Dec. 11.—Commission to Wm. de Ormesbv, W. de Carleton, Rich. de Walsingham on complaint by John de Warrenna, Earl of Surrey, touching the persons who cut up and carried away a whale cast ashore at Brunham, within the precincts of his hundreds of Galehowe and Brothercross, Co. Norfolk.

1311, July.—A similar occurrence.

1308, Mar. 11.—The plunder of a ship in distress.

1320, Ap. 28.—A commission of Oyer and Terminer to John de Thorpe, Simon de Hedersete and John Claver, touching the persons who plundered a ship belonging to the King's Scotch enemies, laden with silver, wools and other goods, driven ashore at Brinham, Co. Norfolk, which as wreck of the sea belonged to the King.

1322, July 7.—Protection for Walter Smyth, of Bromham, merchant, coming South with ships to bring and convey corn and victuals to York and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and other northern parts of the realm, he having found security in the Chancery that he will not take the same elsewhere or communicate with the Scots or Flemyngs.

PATENT ROLLS.—I Henry VI., 1422.—Commission by advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal in the last Parliament, to enquire into the claim of Joan, late the wife of John Oldecastell, of Coulyng,

Co. Kent, Knight, Lord Cobham, to the manor of Brunham, Co. Norfolk, otherwise called Polstede Hall, in Brunham. The particulars being as follows: John Muriel, late parson of the Church of Wortham, was seized in his demesne as of fee of the said manor, with the advowsons of the Churches of St. Mary and St. Margaret and All Saints, in the town of Burnham, etc., by deed dated Wednesday after St. Edmund the King, 4 Richard II. (1381), gave all the premises to Robert, son of Ralph de Hemenhale, Knight, and to the said Joan, then wife of the said Robert, being the daughter of John de la Pool, Knight, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Robert. William, their son, dying without heir, the reversion came to Ralph Hemenhale, son of Thomas, brother of Ralph, father of the said Robert, father of the said William. The said Joan subsequently married the said John Oldecastell, and Ralph released all his right and title to the said John and Joan. But on Wednesday after the octave of St. Hilary, 1 Henry V. (Jan., 1413), the said John was put in exigent for divers treasons and felonies. For which cause, and by reason of two inquisitions, one taken at Burnham, Co. Norfolk, 1 March, 1 Henry V., in which it was found that the said John held the manor of Pollestedde Hall in Burnham in right of his wife, Joan, for her life, with remainder to him in fee simple, the said manor was taken into the King's hands. It was granted letters patent on 27 April, 5 Henry V., to John Rodenhale, Knight, and his heirs male. In default of heirs male (his son, Thomas, dying a minor, leaving two sisters, Elizabeth and Anne, of whom Elizabeth died without heir), it was granted by letters patent, 8 August, 8 Henry V., to Lewis de Robessart, Knight, who is still seized. Now the said John Oldecastell had no estate in the said manor, except in freehold, as in the right of the said Joan, and in fee simple, conjointly with her by virtue of the release executed by Ralph de Hemenhale. Therefore, after the death of the said John

Oldcastell, the manor of right should belong to the said Joan, who presented to the late King two petitions for its restoration to her, which were endorsed by him to the Chancellor for justice to be done, but were quashed, one by the death of the said Thomas Rodenhale, and the other by the death of the said Elizabeth. (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

6 Henry VI., 1428, May 7.—Exemplification from the Rolls of the Chancery of the Duchy of Normandy of letters patent, dated in the Army before Melun, 8 Aug., 8 Henry V. (1421), being a grant to Lewis de Robessart, his Knight, for life, for good service, of the manor of Polsted Halle in Bornham, Co. Norfolk, in the hands of the said King by the forfeiture of John Oldecastell, Knight, and the death of John Rothenhale, Knight, in like manner as the said John Rothenhale had by grant of the same late King. The said Lewis has sworn that the above letters patent have been accidentally lost. (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

FISHERIES.—15 Henry VI. (1437), Feb. 28.—The fisher folk of Norfolk coast having shown to the King in Council that the principal season for fishing is from Easter to Michaelmas, but that they cannot go to sea to fish on account of the arrest of their persons and vessels for the King's service, the King by the advice of the council grants licence to the undernamed fishermen to have free passage to sea with their ships and vessels, each according to his degree, *viz.* : Robert Welle, of Burnham, with one lodeship, and Robert Gurgon, with one lodeship.

2 Edward III., 1329, Sept. 24.—To the Sheriff of Norfolk. Order to release Adam Rolok, of Scotland, who was captured, and imprisoned at Norwich among other Scotch rebels in a boat that arrived at Brunham in the late King's time, as he has prayed the King to provide for his release. (Calendar of Close Rolls).

3 Henry VIII., 1511, 11 Nov.—For Joan Calthorpe. Grant in reversion of the manor of Polsted Hall in Burnham, Norfolk, on the death of Thomas Fenys.

3 Charles I., 1627, March.—Petition of the inhabitants of Wells, in Co. Norfolk, to the Council. Directions having been sent to “the Mayors and Aldermen of Lynn, Wells, Burnham,” to furnish two ships of war to be at Portsmouth on May 20 next, it is submitted that Wells has always been charged as a member of the Hundred of North Greenhoe, and not as a member of Lynn. Pray they may not be forced to join with Lynn. Inclose :—

1. Reason why Wells ought not to be assessed, charged or governed by Lynn.
2. Rate of the charge of £22 assessed for setting forth two ships for Cadiz, A.D. 1597. This is a portion of the account for the Hundred of Greenhoe. Wells is assessed at £5.

State Papers. Elizabeth Addl. ? 1565. Vacant Livings. Norwich. Burnham 4.

11 Edward IV., 1472, Feb. 6 (Pardons).—To Thomas Kenstan, of Burnham Deepdale, Co. Norfolk, “Yoman,” for not appearing to answer John Sherman, touching a debt of 40s.

Feb. 7.—John Garleke, of Burnham Market, Co. Norfolk, “Yoman,” for not appearing to answer Edmund Redknappe, citizen and mercer of London, touching a debt of £10. (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

1 Richard III., 1483, Feb. 24.—Grant for life to the King’s servant, Thomas Lovell and Agnes Lovell, widow, of the manor and lordship of Polsted Hall in Burnham, Co. Norfolk, lately belonging to Thomas Fynes, Esquire, and in the King’s hands by reason of his rebellion, with meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, water, rents, reversions, and other commodities.

2 Richard III., 1484, Nov. 14.—Presentation of Richard Brewester to the Parish Church of St. Mary, Burnham, in the Diocese of Norwich, void by the death of William Person.

4 Edward IV., 1465, Dec. 8.—Whereas the King lately granted to his servitors, John Grey and David Chambley, 10

marks yearly for life from the manor of Polstede Hall, and appurtenances lying in Bornham, Co. Norfolk, which came to his hands by way of escheat, he now grants the said manor to his esquire, William Wade, for life, for the good service of the latter at sea, and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and also the surplussage of the manor during the lives of the said John and David.

6 Edward IV., 1467, Jan. 29.—Grant for life to the King's Esquire, William Wade, for his good service at sea and at the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in defence of the towne, in lieu of a like grant to him by letters patent, dated 8 Dec., 4 Edward IV., surrendered, of the manor of Polstede Halle, with appurtenances in Burneham, Co. Norfolk, with the advowsons pertaining to it, and three acres of land in Burneham in a field called "Wescote," and all issues from the said 8 December, without rendering anything except 10 marks yearly to the King's servitors, John Grey and David Chambley, for their lives.

11 Edward IV., Feb. 23, 1472.—Whereas by letters patent, 29 Jan., 6 Edward IV., the King granted to William Wade, the manor of Polsted Hall in Burnham, Co. Norfolk, with the advowson of the Church, and three acres of land in Burneham for life, etc.

14 Edward IV., 1480, Nov. 8.—Grant for life to Thomas Asshe for his good service to the King in his journeys (*viaggiis*) at Barnet and Tewkesbury, against the rebels, of the manor of Burnham Sutton.

19 Edward IV., 1480, Nov. 8.—Grant for life to Thomas Fenys, esquire of the body, of the manor and lordship of Polstede Halle in Burneham, with its members, which William Wade, deceased, lately had for life of the King's grant.

21 Edward IV., 1482, Feb. 22.—Grant for life to Thomas Fenys, esquire of the body, and Anne, his wife, late the wife of John Dorward, of Bokking, Co. Essex, Esquire, of the manor and lordship of Polsted Hall in Burnham, with its mem-

bers, Co. Norfolk, with advowsons of Churches pertaining to it, and three acres of land in a field called "Westcote" in Burnham, with common of pasture and foldage, and all issue of the above, from the death of William Wade, in lieu of a grant to the said Thomas by letters patent, dated 10 Feb., 19 Edward IV., surrendered.

CLOSE ROLLS.—25 Edward I., 1297, Jan. 31.—Order to Bailiffs not to let anyone go out of the realm without the King's licence :—Bailiffs of Welles and Holkham, Bailiffs of Brunham, Bailiffs of Thornham, etc., etc. (Calendar of Close Rolls).

April 27.—Similar order to have all ships of the burthen of forty tuns of wine and upwards before the King at Winchelsea on the morrow of Midsummer.

29 Edward I., 1301, Feb., 14.—To Bailiffs and men of, etc., etc. Order to be with the King at Berwick-on-Tweed at Midsummer next, with ships, well found with men and other necessaries, ready to set out at the King's wages against the Scots :—Skottemuth and Brunnemuth, one ship.

Robberies on the sea coast between Lenne and Burnham. Calendar of Close Rolls, 5 Edward I.

17 Edward II.—Order to Bailiffs to have ships held in readiness for three days' notice. . . . Brunham, etc.

BURNHAM MARKET.—Sir Mordaunt Martin, Baronet, of Burnham, died in September, 1815, aged 73. He was the fourth baronet of that family, and succeeded his father, Sir Roger, in 1762. He married, in 1765, Everilda Dorothea, third daughter of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Burnham Thorpe (should be Westgate). A portion of his early life was passed in the Army, but the 50 years was spent in the study and practice of agriculture. From his correspondence with Dr. Lettsom, in 1788, he seems to have been the first who introduced the mangel wurzel into Norfolk. He also corresponded with Sir Thomas (?) Burn respecting a productive stock of potatoes (The Kentish Seedling), sent to

the Bath Agricultural Society. Their produce in his experiment was at the rate of 1,342 bushels per acre. The mangel wurzel was afterwards recommended by Sir Mordaunt to Sir Thomas Durrant and to Mr. Coke, of Holkham, the latter of whom he says "has hitherto laughed at mangel wurzel, and cannot bear the taste of Beet root; he will nevertheless sow some of it on his farm next year." Sir Mordaunt thus continues: "I sold this year (1814) 3 cwt. of my own growth of mangel wurzel to Messrs. Mackie, of the Norwich Nursery, at 2s. 6d. per lb., part of 401 lbs. the produce of one rood of land. Dr. Lettsom also sent to Sir Mordaunt Martin, in 1771, some seeds of true Turkey Rhubarb. The latter gentleman also introduced saint foin into the county, for which he says (vide letter of Dr. Lettsom) he has been honoured with the title of 'Father of Saint foin.'" (Hist. of Norfolk, John Stacey, 1829).

Sir Roger Martin, who succeeded, began to cultivate opium on a field opposite the Rectory-gate of Burnham Market, and only a few years ago a large piece of opium, the product of his experiment, was exhibited in the window of a chemist's shop at Burnham Market.

THE CREAKES.

Grant by Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, to Sir Stephen de Hales, Kt., and Richard atte Stone, clerk, of license to assign to the Abbot and Convent of Creyk, certain lands in Quarles, held of the grantor as of his Honour of the Castle of Castleacre. 15 Richard II. (Calendar of Ancient Deeds, P.R.O., C. 3731).

Grant by William, son of Ralph de Hakeford, to Hervey, son of Richer de Docking, of all the tenements and land in Sudrec, formerly held of Ketel Knit, of Sudrec, which Agnes, widow of William, son of Henry de Freng, gave to Hervey, to hold of present grantor. *Temp.* Henry III. (Do. A. 6017).

Letter of Attorney by Thomas de Kerdeston, Kt., authorising John Hony and John Clerk of Ingeworth, the younger, to deliver seisin to Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Stafford, William Pole, Earl of Suffolk, etc., of moieties of the Manor of Sydisterne and Brucham (Bircham) Neuton, and of all lands in Sydistern, S. Creyk, Brucham Neuton, and the advowson of the Church of Neuton. 10 Henry V. (Do., D. 426).

Feoffment by John Grickes, of Langham, to John Gigges, of Brunham, Roger Touneshend, Richard Gigges, of Wygh-ton, John Gigges, of South Creyk, and Thomas Gigges, of Bermer, of a piece of land, formerly built on, in Brunham St. Clement's west of "le Dale," between a messuage of the Prior of Peterston on the N., and land of the Abbot of Derham on the S., the E. head abutting on the common marsh, and the W. on the path from Holmys to Holkham Church; with 3 A. of land in the field of Brunham St. Clement in divers pieces, *viz.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ A. at "Market-mere" land; $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods W. of "le Dale," called "Hedlondlond," between land of Thomas Thyrlowe on the E., and of William Calthorp, Kt., on the W., and the N. head abutting on land of the Manor of "Burg-halle," etc.; $\frac{1}{2}$ A. and $\frac{1}{2}$ R. of land at "Lynghowe," etc., all which he had of the gift of John Newgate, of Holkham, by deed dated 5 Ed. IV.; attorneys to deliver seisin: Simon Comyn, clerk, and Andrew Balteys. Dated Brunham, 8 Feb., 1 Henry VI. (Do., A. 8452).

Letter of Attorney by Sir Henry Inglose to Thomas Selers, Chr. Norwich, and John Wilton, to deliver seisin to Walter Lyard, Bishop of Norwich, John Fastolff, and others, of the Manors of Lodne, Salhous, South Creyk, called Roseys, etc., bought by him to his use in the towns of South Creyk, Brunham, etc., all of which the said Bishop, and others, had of his gift of his charter of feoffment of even date, 26 May, 29 Henry VI. (Do., A. 7907).

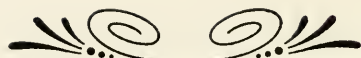
Bargain and salè by William Marlar, of Kelden, Essex, gen., and Fraunces Dryland, of South Creyk, Norfolk, gen., in consideration of £30, of all his land, etc., containing 33 a. in Brankestre and Depdayle. 1 Mary (Do., A. 13,376).

Indenture of demise (28 Henry VIII.) by Philippe Calthorpe, armiger, to John Pepys, of Southcreke, Norfolk, Merchaunt, of all his foldcourse, called "Mershecours," in Burnham Overe, to hold in like manner as the said John Pepys late had of Sir Phylipp Calthorp, Kt., for 10 years at £5 10s. rent (Do., A. 13,518).

Release by Francis Hesilton, son and heir of John Hesilton and Olive, his wife (deceased), at the request of William Yelverton, arm., and in part performance of a bargain and sale by the said William, to Thomas Hoo, gen., of his right in the Manor of Vewtres, and in land in Burnham Overey, Ulpe, Depedale, Westgate, Norton, Sutton, Holkham and Creake, which formerly were of John Gigges, gen. 9 Elizabeth (Do., A. 13,546).

Indenture of demise (21 Henry VIII.) by Sir Philip Calthorp, Kt., and Philip Calthorp, arm., son and heir, to John Pepys, of Southcrek, "yoman," of all his foldecourse, called "Conyver Cours," with pasture and shack, also a close, called "Wrenne Park Close," in Burnhamthorp, also a foldcourse, called "Mersshe Cours," in Burneham Overey, to hold for seven years at £9 18s. rent. (Do., A. 13,557).

Sir Robert de Ufford and Cecily, his wife, acquired from Sir Edmund de Pakenham and Roesia, his wife, their right in the manor and advowson of Combs, Suffolk, in exchange for a moiety of Uphall Manor in North Creake. Pat. Rolls, 4 Edward II., pt. ii., 22. (Copinger's Suffolk Manors).



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